

WEATHER REPORT.

Mr. Flannery's report of weather observations from Monday, July 23, to Sunday, July 29, gives the following figures:

	Highest	Lowest	Rainfall
Monday	88	66	.10
Tuesday	90	73	.00
Wednesday	84	63	.00
Thursday	87	68	.00
Friday	88	68	.00
Saturday	88	67	.00
Sunday	88	65	1.15
Average	88	68	Total 1.15

IDEAS.

Laughter.—Laughter is a most healthful exertion; it is one of the greatest helps to digestion with which I am acquainted.—Dr. Hufeland.

Men show their character in nothing more clearly than by what they think laughable.—Goethe.

A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market.—Lamb.

A laugh to be joyous must flow from a joyous heart, for without kindness there can be no true joy.—Carlyle.

One good, hearty laugh is a bomb shell exploding in the right place, while spleen and discontent are a gun that kicks over the man who shoots it off.—Talmage.

Stupid people, who do not know how to laugh, are always pompous and self-conceited; that is, ungentle, uncharitable, unchristian.—Thackeray.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

It would be hard to imagine a country in a more pitiable state than Russia is at present unless it is the Congo state in Africa, where the people are powerless and hopeless under the unscrupulous government of Leopold of Belgium. The Russian parliament or Duma which was dissolved by the Czar ten days ago, was a disappointment to everybody, but could hardly have been otherwise. The next parliament will also be a disappointment. A nation that has been ground under the heel of tyranny for centuries cannot elect a wise and sensible parliament in a day. The people generally regard the Czar's action as hostile to them and favorable to the aristocracy who have been the ruling power in Russia for a long time, with the Czar as their representative. A large number of the parliament members gathered at Viborg and issued an address urging soldiers and sailors to refuse to obey the government, but instead assist in overthrowing it. The address has been circulated widely. The government is arresting those who helped in issue it—and so the confusion and anarchy grows. If the present government is able to stand the storm until another parliament is elected, which is doubtful, it will probably find that treason was possible to accomplish any reform or win the confidence of the people is to have a ministry which is responsible to the Parliament. The "nobility" of Russia have been sowing the wind for a long time, and the harvest of whirlwind seems to be commencing.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

The campaign has opened in Pennsylvania with the letter of acceptance of Lewis Binney, reform candidate for governor. Penrose is "Boss" of the Republican machine in Pennsylvania, and a reform Republican ticket headed by Binney is out against him, apparently with good chances of success. Philadelphia had until recently a government that made even Chicago blush and Pennsylvania has been struggling for years to get rid of the grafters who were conducting its politics for it. Penrose appeals to the people for support on the principle of "party regularity" and has tried to get Roosevelt's cooperation on that score. As the state issues are unconnected with national issues, it is understood that the President has wisely decided not to interfere.

There has been some question as to the support of the President by the Republican party of Ohio; but after a conference with him, Senator Dick, of Ohio announces that Republicans of that state will stand by the administration.

VIOLENCE WAS FEARED.

In Clayton Case and He Was Spirited From Elizabethtown.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—Henry Clayton, the negro who eloped with Ora Gardner, a white girl, of Irvington, Ky., and was afterwards arrested in Chicago and brought to this city for safekeeping, was spirited out of here by Deputy Sheriff Beard, of Breckinridge county. The destination of the sheriff and his prisoner is unknown, but it is thought that the negro was taken to Letchfield. Sentiment is very bitter against Clayton in Breckinridge county, so much, in fact, that mob violence was feared, and it was thought best to remove the prisoner, to avoid lynching, as several Breckinridge men were here wanting to visit the jail.

ENFORCE THE LAWS.

ALL LAWS on statute books or passed by Congress, Legislature or Village Board OUGHT TO BE ENFORCED. Some laws are UNNECESSARY, some are UNJUST, some are sometimes DOWNRIGHT BAD. They ALL ought to be faithfully enforced. If I think it would be WRONG for me to obey a law, I ought to BREAK it, but should be willing to SUFFER THE PENALTY and not try to escape the law. The QUICKEST AND BEST way to have a bad law repealed is to enforce it thoroughly.

It has been the custom in our country for a long time for officers to enforce the laws which pleased them or the community which elected them, and refuse to enforce other laws. The result of this system has been BLACKMAIL, PERJURY, GRAFT, CORRUPTION, BRIBERY and POLITICAL FILTH, on the part of those who were political servants or had something to gain from them, and ANARCHY on the part of citizens generally.

For the United States the ENFORCEMENT OF EXISTING LAW is much more important than the MAKING OF NEW LAWS. That is one reason why it is FAR MORE IMPORTANT to elect HONEST MEN to office than men who belong to the PARTY you believe in. To elect a dishonest man to help govern you because he belongs to your party is just as wise and sensible as to select a tiger to take care of your children because you like the pattern and color of his stripes.

Russian Cruisers Fire On Mutinous Port.

Hundreds Are Slain in a Fierce Fight—The Leaders of the Radicals and the Seditious Military Act in Union.

Helsingfors, Aug. 1.—Sveaborg is entirely in the hands of the mutineers, who have now in their possession every kind of armament. Horrible scenes occurred during the night when the fierce fighting was continued. The heaviest artillery was used during the conflict. Several officers were killed or wounded. Col. Nataroff was bayoneted. He begged for transportation to the hospital, promising forgiveness in exchange. In stead he was stoned and thrown into the water with a stone tied around his neck.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 1.—The following dispatch has just been received direct from Helsingfors. It is dated 2 p. m.: "A hundred revolutionaries, armed and half uniformed, have just marched to the socialist club, on George street. They demanded that the socialist 'Red Guard' mobilize and join a movement to relieve the thousand marines who are held within a cordon in Skatudden barracks by the loyal troops. The chiefs of the 'Red Guard' are undecided whether to commence an armed uprising, as many of the population are completely out of sympathy with such a movement.

"The authorities apparently are paralyzed by the suddenness of the revolt. They were quite in ignorance as to which troops could be depended upon.

"Two officers were killed at Skatudden by marines before a large crowd of civilian sympathizers."

To Capture Fortresses.

Helsingfors, Aug. 1.—A gigantic military conspiracy, aiming at the simultaneous capture of Russia's three great sea fortresses, Cronstad, Sebastopol and Sveaborg, and arranged by the revolutionary military league, was prematurely sprung here by an attempt to arrest members of a company of sappers who had mutilated on account of the death of one of their comrades, alleged to have been due to ill-treatment.

The garrison of the fortress of Sveaborg flamed instantly into revolt. All the artillerymen and sappers were involved. Only four companies of infantry remained loyal. The mutineers seized 40 machine guns and practically all the quick-firers and light artillery in the fortress. But even with this aid they were unable to hold the main fort against the loyal infantry. The fighting continued all night. The heaviest firing was heard from 10 o'clock in the evening until 1 in the morning.

In the morning a detachment of civilian revolutionaries seized the marine barracks on Skatudden island, hoisted the red flag and were joined by all the marines. Nine cruisers, torpedo boats and destroyers lying in the harbor opened fire on the barracks. This fire was answered from the third story windows of the barracks with machine guns and rifles.

A Hot Fire.

The torpedo boats and destroyers which were lying closer to the shore were subjected to such a hot fire from the barracks that their crews were driven below decks. They finally steamed out and joined the bombardment with the cruisers. This sea attack was in co-operation with attacks by Cossacks and infantry from the land side, which began at 9 o'clock in the morning and continued through the day. Finally, toward evening, the firing ceased and the authorities announced that the barracks had been captured.

Capt Koch, an ex-officer of the the army, and also anti-socialist, who was the leader of the November strikes, stopped the St. Petersburg express Monday morning. Koch was joined by the "Red Guard," numbering 85 men. They went to Nikia station and began breaking up the track, thus cutting off the approach of re-enforcements reported to be coming from Williamstad and Viborg. This has been the only native activity.

The Viborg manifesto of the outlawed parliament has been distributed among the Cossacks, who quietly put it in their pockets.

The telegraph building at Sveaborg is reported in ruins. The barracks and the cathedral are badly damaged as a result of the shells from 11-inch guns.

The socialists are expectant, but the townspeople fear a big bombardment should the squadron arrive.

A force of revolutionary workmen from here occupied the railroad station at Rikhoal, 50 miles from Helsingfors, where the main line from St. Petersburg joins the local line above Tammierfors. They destroyed the track to prevent the passage of military trains bringing re-enforcements. The section hands of the road have struck for an increase in pay.

The civilian revolutionists who took part in the rioting at Skatudden were disguised as sailors.

DIED BY LAW'S EDICT.

Sheriff Tied the Knot That Strangled The Mayfield Negro.

Mayfield, Ky., Aug. 1.—Allen Mathis, the negro who assaulted Miss Ethel McClain, last Wednesday night, suffered death on the scaffold for his crime, in the presence of 10,000 infuriated people.

Mathis was not lynched in the usual acceptance of the term, but after being found guilty by a jury, was legally hanged by a deputy sheriff on the gallows erected by the mob, in expectation of taking the negro from the troops and lynching him.

There was intense excitement and several minor clashes with the troops, during which Dr. Rozzell, a prominent physician, had a bayonet run through his side and was very seriously hurt. This helped to incense the crowd and they rushed to the jail yard and literally tore down the inclosure from around the gallows.

The negro was brought into the courthouse at precisely 7 o'clock, strongly guarded by the troops. There was no rush for him, as the better counsel of the townspeople prevailed, and it was decided that he should be tried, and hanged instantly if guilty. The jury was picked and ready in their seats when the negro was brought in. The testimony was produced, and without leaving their seats the jury pronounced the verdict which carried with it the death penalty.

WIFE-BEATER'S PUNISHMENT.

To Be Tied To a Pillory Two Hours a Day For a Month.

Goldfield, Nev., Aug. 1.—Standing tied to a pillory for two hours each day for the next month with a placard bearing the announcement, "Wife Beater," displayed about his neck, will be the punishment of Martin Gorman, who was convicted in Judge Bell's court of beating his wife. This will be the first time in Esmeralda county and one of the rare instances in Nevada when the letter of the law was carried out in full, the statutes of the state providing this punishment.

President Contributes a Dollar.

New York, Aug. 1.—President Roosevelt has contributed \$1 to the republican national congressional committee's campaign fund. The contribution was sent in response to a general appeal for dollar contributions.

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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Two interesting lists of figures have recently been published. One gives the taxes for each County as assessed by the State Board of Equalization, and the other the school census by counties. The tax list shows the taxes for the state to amount to \$3,390,174. The School Census shows that there are 733,331 children of school age in Kentucky, only about 97,000 of whom are colored. We give below the figures for ten of the counties in which the Citizen has a constituency of some size.

County	Taxes	White Col.	Schoolage
Clark	\$49,846	2,837	669
Clay	8,869	5,094	151
Garrard	20,282	2,894	699
Jackson	5,577	3,012	74
Larue	11,987	6,676	292
Madison	48,391	5,513	1,069
Martin	4,493	5,333	37
Owsley	4,493	2,770	25
Union	24,418	11,849	496
Washington	9,411	4,933	43

One More Chance.

In order that as large a number of readers as possible may enjoy Francis Lynde's fine story "The Grifters" which began a week ago, the first two chapters will be repeated in next week's Citizen. Now is the time to rush in new subscriptions and hustle for new subscribers. Remember the great premium offers, and get the beginning of this story next week. If you bought this story in book form it would cost more than a year's subscription to the Citizen.

Letter from Mrs. Mason.

Logan, Utah, July 25, 1906.
Editor Citizen:—We expect to leave here in a few days for the Pacific coast, where we are to visit friends and relatives in Oakland, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, and Los Angeles. Most of the time to be spent with my sister, Mrs. Gardiner, in Santa Barbara.

The 20th of this month, Prof. Mason spent in Logan Canyon and on the mountains; returning at nightfall, he brought with him some snow from about 8,000 feet altitude, up Mt. Logan (he did not go to the top of the mountain). He brought also some beautiful flowers from about the same altitude. These were chiefly the large white Aquilegia, delicately perfumed, commonly called Columbine, which he found growing in abundance two feet high, near the snow line.

We capped Vermont maple sugar (which sister had on hand) on the snow which he brought down and we enjoyed it very much,—quite a novelty for July 20th when the thermometer in town had been up to 92° during the day.

The nights here are cool and comfortable. We went to Pocatello, Idaho Saturday, and had a very pleasant visit with old college friends, whom we had not seen for eleven years. Returned to Logan Monday night.

I was disappointed not to get the Citizen this morning. I like to hear from friends there through its columns—notwithstanding we are having such a good time here.

Yesterday, (24th) was "Pioneer Day" here in Utah and celebrations all over the state were in order. The boom of cannon crackers etc. could be heard and fireworks seen into the small hours of this morning. The Fourth of July was celebrated here this year, also, which was very unusual.

Kind regards to Berea friends through the Citizen.

Yours truly,
Mrs. S. C. Mason.

Idle Money

Idle Money does not *Grow*, and it may be *Lost*.

Hidden away about the house, it may be destroyed by *Fire*, or *Stolen* by thieves.

Carried about in your pocket, you may *Lose* it, and you are constantly tempted to *Spend* it for something you do not need.

One Dollar, deposited in our Savings Department, and left there for one year, will earn 4 cents.

\$5 will earn twenty cents.

\$25 will earn one dollar.

\$50 will earn \$2.02.

\$100 will earn \$4.04.

WHY NOT BEGIN NOW?

ONE DOLLAR WILL OPEN YOUR ACCOUNT.

Berea Banking Co.

Assets over \$100,000.00.
Capital \$25,000.00.

J. J. MOORE, Pres.

W. H. PORTER, Cashier

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK!

White Lawn Shirt Waists

Short and long sleeves. They are regular \$1.50 waists, all marked for quick selling. . . . 99c

\$1.25 yard-wide, strictly all Silk Black Taffeta, warranted to wear, per yard. . . . 89c

75c yard-wide white and black Wash Silk 59c

\$1.00 per yard Silk Pongee, will sell while they last, at. . . . 49c

White Goods 20c to 30c, Dotted Swiss to close, per yard. . . . 15c

We have so many other special bargains that they are too numerous to itemize.

SIDNEY A. TURNER,

Dry Goods, Notions, Cut Glass, Etc.
Successor to S. W. Turner. RICHMOND, KY.

To Quit Business

Will offer for sale in any way to dispose of stock quickest, my entire stock of merchandise at a bargain. Will also offer for sale my business and dwelling lots cheap.

A. P. SETTLE, Jr.

Phone 40.



THE MYSTERY.

"There shall be two in the field; the one shall be taken, and the other left."—Matthew xxiv, 40.

Into the halls of state,
Past wardens of the great;
Into the hovel dark
Where woe has set its mark,
There comes a messenger.
Then hastens on—
None hears his raiment stir—
But one is gone.

He calls the great and least,
Starving, and those who feast;
Waking, and those who sleep,
Laughing, and those who weep—
None knows the reason why;
None understands;
We may but, with a sigh,
Unclasp our hands.

Gifts in his hand he brings,
Gifts for the kind and kings;
Paupers their rags throw down,
Kings drop the robe and crown,
And for this gift of his
All these exchange—
And their calm smiling lips
Hapt, still, and strange.

Birth is a mystery,
Life gives no one its key—
But this dim messenger
This ceaseless wanderer,
What does he call to us?
When we are gone?
What brings he to our view,
Sunset, or dawn?

—W. D. N., in Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE GRAFTERS

By FRANCIS LYNDE

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CHAPTER II.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Train Number Three, the Western Flyer, was late, as Kent had predicted—just how late the operator could not tell; and pending the chalking-up of its arriving time on the bulletin board, the two men sat on an empty baggage-truck and smoked in companionable silence.

While they waited, Loring's thoughts were busy with many things, friendly solicitude for the exile serving as the point of departure. He knew what a handfast friend might know: how Kent had finished his post-graduate course in the law and had succeeded to his father's small practice in the New Hampshire county town where he was born and bred. Also, he knew how Kent's friends, college friends who knew his gifts and ability, had deprecated the burial; and he himself had been curious enough to pay Kent a visit to spy out the reason why. On their first evening together in the stuffy little law office which had been his father's, Kent had made a clean breast of it: there was a young woman in the case, and a promise passed before Kent had gone to college. She was a farmer's daughter, with no notion for a change of environment; wherefore she had determined Kent's career and the scene of it, laying his lines in the narrow field of her own choosing.

Later, as Loring knew, the sentimental anchor had dragged until it was hopelessly holding ground. The young woman had laid the blame at the door of the university, had given Kent a half-year of fault-finding and recrimination, and had finally made an end of the matter by bestowing her dowry of hillside acres on the son of a neighboring farmer.

Thereafter Kent had stagnated quietly, living with simple rigor the life he had marked out for himself; thankful at heart, Loring had suspected, for the timely intervention of the farmer's son, but holding himself well in hand against a repetition of the sentimental offense. All this until the opening of the summer hotel at the foot of Old Croydon, and the coming of Elinor Brentwood.

No one knew just how much Miss Brentwood had to do with the long-delayed awakening of David Kent; but in Loring's forecastings she enjoyed the full benefit of the doubt. From tramping the hills alone, or whipping the streams for brook trout, David had taken to spending his afternoons with lover-like regularity at the Croydon inn; and at the end of the season had electrified the sleepy home town by declaring his intention to go west and grow up with the country.

In Loring's setting-forth of the awakening, the motive was not far to seek. Miss Brentwood was ambitious, and if her interest in Kent had been only equal she would not have been likely to point him to the wider battle-field. Again, apart from his modest patrimony, Kent had only his profession. The Brentwoods were not rich, as riches measured in millions; but they lived in their own house in the Back Bay wilderness, moved in Boston's older substantial circle, and, in a world where success, economic or other, is in some sort the touchstone, were many social planes above a country lawyer.

Loring knew Kent's fierce poverty-pride—none better. Hence, he was at no loss to account for the exile's flight abroad, or for his unhelpful present attitude. Meaning to win trophies to lay at Miss Brentwood's feet, the present stage of the rough joust with Fortune found him unhorsed, unweaponed and rolling in the dust of the list.

Loring chewed his cigar reflectively, wishing his companion would open the way to free speech on the subject presumably nearest his heart. He had a word of comfort, negative comfort to offer, but it might not be said until Kent should give him leave by asking

the initiative. Kent broke silence at last, but the prompting was nothing more pertinent than the clanking-up of the delayed train's time.

"An hour and twenty minutes: that means any time after nine o'clock. I'm honestly sorry for you, Grantham—sorry for anyone who has to stay in this charnel-house of a town ten minutes after he's through. What will you do with yourself?"

Loring got up, looked at his watch, and made a suggestion, hoping that Kent would fall in with it.

"I don't know. Shall we go back to your rooms and sit awhile?"

The exile's eyes gloomed suddenly. "Not unless you insist upon it. We should get back among the relics and I would bore you. I'm not the man you used to know, Grantham."

"No?" said Loring. "I shan't be hypocritical enough to contradict you. Nevertheless, you are my host. It is for you to say what you will do with me until train time."

"We can kill an hour at the rally, if you like. You have seen the street parade and heard the band play: it is only fair that you should see the menagerie on exhibition."

Loring found his match-box and made a fresh light for his cigar.

"It's pretty evident that you and 'next-Governor' Bucks are on opposite sides of the political fence," he observed.

"We are. I should think a good bit less of myself than I do—and that's needless—if I trained in his company."

"Yet you will give him a chance to make a paragon of me? Well, come along. Politics are not down on my western programme, but I'm here to see all the new things."

The Gaston opera house was a survival of the flush times, and barring a certain lawlessness from disuse and neglect, and a rather garish effect which marched evenly with the brick-and-terra-cotta fronts in Texas street and the American-Tudor cottages of the suburbs, it was a creditable relic. The auditorium was well filled in pit, dress-circle and gallery when Kent and his guest edged their way through the standing committee in the foyer, but by dint of careful searching they succeeded in finding two seats well around to the left, with a balcony pillar to separate them from their nearest neighbors.

Measured by the standard of fitness for his office of prosecutor the man standing beside the stage-properties



before he had uttered a dozen sentences, the crisis-fair leader was carrying his audience step by step.

speaker's desk was worthy a second glance. He was dark, undersized, trimly built; with a Vandike beard clipped closely enough to show the lines of a huff-dog jaw, and eyes that had the gift, priceless to the public speaker, of seeming to hold every on-looking eye in the audience. Unlike his backers in the awkward semi-circle, he wore a professional long coat; and the hands that marked his smoothly flowing sentences were slim and shapely.

"Who is he?" asked Loring, in an aside to Kent.

"Stephen Hawk, the ex-district attorney; boomer, pettifogger, promoter—a charter member of the Gaston wolf-pack. A man who would persuade you into believing in the impeccability of Satan in one breath, and knife you in the back for a ten-dollar bill in the next," was the rejoinder.

Loring nodded, and again became a listener. Hawk's speech was merely introductory, and it was nearing its peroration.

"Fellow citizens, this occasion is as auspicious as it is significant. When the people rise in their might to say to tyranny in whatsoever form it oppresses them, 'Thou shalt not go,' the night is far spent and the light is breaking in the east."

"Since the day when we first began to wrest with compelling hands the natural riches from the soil of this our adoptive state, political trickery in high places, backed by the pulsant might of alien corporations, has ground us into the dust."

"But now the time of our deliverance is at hand. Great movements give birth to great leaders; and in this, our holy crusade against oppression and tyranny, the crises has bred the man. Ladies and gentlemen, I have the pleasure of presenting to you the speaker of the evening: our friend and fellow citizen the Honorable Jasper G. Bucks, by the grace of God, and your suffrages, the next governor of the state."

In the storm of applause that lurched upon the dramatic peroration of the ex-district attorney, a man rose from the center of the stage semicircle and lumbered heavily forward to the footlights. Loring's first emotion was of surprise, tempered with pity. The crisis-born leader, heralded by such a

fourth of rhetorical trumpets, was a giant in size; but with his huge figure, unsightly and ill-lad, all promise of greatness seemed to pause.

His face, broad-featured, colorless, and hairless as a boy's was either a blank or an impenetrable mask. There was no conviction in the lack-luster gaze of the small, porcine eyes; no eloquence in the harsh, nasal tones of the untrained voice, or in the ponderous and awkward wavings of the beam-like arms. None the less, before he had uttered a dozen halting sentences he was carrying the audience with him step by step: moving the great concourse of listeners with his commonplace periods as a mellifluous hawk could never hope to move it.

Explain it as he might, Loring soon assured himself that the Honorable Jasper G. Bucks was laying hold of the sentiment of the audience as though it were a thing tangible to be grasped by the huge hands. Unlike Hawk, whose speech flamed easily into denunciation when it touched on the alien corporations, he counseled moderation and lawful reprisals. Land syndicates, railroads, foreign capital in whatever employment, were prime necessities in any new and growing commonwealth. The province of the people was not to wreck the ship, but to guide it. And the remedy for all ills lay in controlling legislation, faithfully and rigidly enforced.

"My friends: I'm only a plain, hard-handed farmer, as those of you who are my fellow townsmen can testify. But I've seen what you've seen, and I've suffered what you've suffered. Year after year we send our representatives to the legislature, and what comes of it? Why, these corporations, looking only to their own interests, as they're in duty bound to do, buy 'em if they can. You can't blame 'em for that, it's business—their business. But it is our business, as citizens of this great commonwealth, to prevent it. We have good laws on our statute books, but we need more of 'em: laws for control, with plain, honest men at the capital, in the judiciary, in every root and branch of the executive, to enforce 'em. With such laws, and such men to see that they are executed, there wouldn't be any more extortion, any more raising of the rates of transportation on the produce of our ranches and farms merely because the eastern market for that particular product happened to jump a few cents on the dollar."

"No, my friends, plain, hard-handed farmer though I be, I can see what will follow an honest election of the people, by the people, and for the people. The state can be—it ought to be—sovereign within its own boundaries. If we rise up as one man next Tuesday and put a ticket into the ballot-box that says we are going to make it so, and keep it so, you'll see a new commodity tariff put into effect on the Western Pacific railroad the day after."

The speaker paused, and into the little gap of silence barked a voice from the gallery.

"That's what you say. But suppose they don't do it?"

Loring was gazing steadily at the blank, heavy face, so utterly devoid of the enthusiasm the man was evoking in others. For one fitting instant he thought he saw behind the mask. The immobile face, the awkward gestures, the slumped English became suddenly transparent, revealing the real man; a man of titanic strength, of tremendous possibilities for good or evil. Loring put up his glasses and looked again; but the figure of the flash-light inner vision had vanished, and the speaker was answering his objector as calmly as though the house held only the single critic to be at right.

"I'm always glad to hear a man speak right out in meeting," he said, dropping still deeper into the colloquialism. "Supposing the corporations don't see the handwriting on the wall—won't see it, you say? Then, my friend, it will become the manifest duty of the legislature and the executive to make 'em see it: always lawfully, you understand; always with a just and equitable respect for the rights of property in which our free and glorious institutions are founded, but with level-headed justice, and without fear or favor."

Again the clamor of applause rose like fine dust on the throng-heated air, and Kent looked at his watch.

"It is time we were going," he said; adding: "I guess you have had enough of it, haven't you?"

Loring was silent for the better part of the way back to the railway station. When he spoke it was in answer to a delayed question of Kent's.

"What do I think of him? I don't know, David; and that's the plain truth. He is not the man he appears to be as he stands there haranguing that crowd. That is a pose, and an exceedingly skillful one. He is not altogether apparent to me; but he strikes me as being a man of immense possibilities—whether for good or evil, I can't say."

"You needn't draw another breath of uncertainty on that score," was the curt rejoinder. "He is a demagogue, pure and unadulterated."

Loring did not attempt to refute the charge.

"Are he and his party likely to win?" he asked.

"God knows," said Kent. "We have had so many lightning transformations in politics in the state that nothing is impossible."

"I'd like to know," was Loring's comment. "It might make some difference to me, personally."

"To you?" said Kent, inquiringly. "That reminds me: I haven't given you a chance to say ten words about yourself."

"The chance hasn't been lacking. But my business out here is—well, it isn't exactly a Star Chamber matter, but I'm under promise in a way not to talk about it until I have had a conference with our people at the cap-

ital. I'll write you about it in a few days."

They were ascending the steps at the end of the passenger platform again, and Loring broke away from the political and personal entanglement to give Kent one more opportunity to hear his word of negative comfort.

"We dug up the field of your recollection pretty thoroughly in our after-dinner séance in your rooms, David, but I noticed there was a corner of it you left undisturbed. Was there any good reason?"

Kent made no show of misunderstanding.

"There was the excellent reason which must have been apparent to you before you had been an hour in Gaston. I've made my shot, and missed."

Loring entered the breach with his shield held well to the fore. He was the best man in the world to assault a friend's confidence recklessly.

"I thought a good while ago, and I still think that you are making a mountain out of a mole-hill, David. Elinor Brentwood is a true woman in every inch of her. She is as much above curing for false notions of oats as you ought to be."

"I know her nobility," which is all the more the reason why I shouldn't take advantage of it. We may scoff at the social inequalities as much as we please, but we can't laugh them out of court. As between a young woman who is an heiress in her own right, and a briefless lawyer, there are differences which a decent man is bound to efface. And I haven't been able."

"Does Miss Brentwood know?"

"She knows nothing at all. I was unwilling to entangle her, even with a confidence."

"The more fool you," said Loring, bluntly. "You call yourself a lawyer, and you have not yet learned one of the first principles of common justice, which is that a woman has some rights which even a besotted lover is bound to respect. You made love to her that summer at Croydon; you didn't deny it. And at the end of things you walk off to make your fortune without committing yourself, without knowing, or apparently without caring, what your stiff-necked poverty-pride may cost her in years of uncertainty. You deserve to lose her."

Kent's smile was a fair measure of his unhelpful mood.

"You can't well lose what you have never had. I'm not such an ass as to believe that she cared greatly."

"How do you know? Not by anything you ever gave her a chance to say, I'll dare swear. I've a bit of qualified good news for you, but the spirit is moving me mightily to hold my tongue."

"Tell me," said Kent, his indifference vanishing in the turning of a leaf.

"Well, to begin with, Miss Brentwood is still unmarried, though the romps say she doesn't lack plenty of eligible offers."

"Half of that I know; the other half I took for granted. Go on."

"Her mother, under the advice of the chief of the clan Brentwood, has been making a lot of bad investments for herself and her two daughters: in other words, she has been making ducks and drakes of the Brentwood fortune."

[To Be Continued.]

WEDDING NOT VERY QUIET.

There was enough going on to keep the party from getting monotonous.

"Yes, Jimson's wedding was a quiet affair, owing to the death of a second cousin of the bride's mother, who left the family a little money."

"That must have been pretty hard on Jimson. He likes excitement," replied the questioner, according to the London Tit-bits.

"Oh, there was excitement enough. One of the bride's little brothers bit Jimson in the left ear with a bag of rice and tore it loose, and another little brother nearly broke one of his floating ribs with an old slipper, and somebody flung a horseshoe after them for luck, and it caught Jimson in the neck just as he stuck his head out of the carriage window. And one of the uncles came out with a megaphone and let all the neighbors know that the happy pair were plied, and somebody broke the carriage window with a rabbit's foot made into a paper-weight, and the horses ran away and the driver fell off the box, and Jimson had to drive the horses the rest of the way and got to the station just in time to miss the train. Oh, there was plenty of excitement for just a quiet wedding."

Quite a Dry-Land Sailor.

On the quay-side of a northern seaport a policeman just imported from the plow-fields was standing gazing at one of the huge dredgers working in mid-stream. The imported bobby inquired of a sailor who happened to be standing near at the time: "What them great iron things were, going round and round?" The worthy son of Neptune explained that they were the buckets which lifted the mud and stones from the bed of the river. Whereupon the policeman exclaimed: "How much is them poor chaps at the bottom paid for filling 'em?"—Smith's Weekly.

Was It a Trick.

"He admitted that he was pig-headed about it."

"I don't believe it. A man may admit that he's 'stubborn' or 'determined,' but it's only his neighbors who are 'pig-headed.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Nursery Trouble.

Dickie—Ma, little sister is so spoiled Mother—How, Dickie?

"Whenever I want things my way she wants 'em her way."—Detroit Free Press.

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Is here, and every housewife wants one or more pieces of new

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Only Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear away.

Notwithstanding the high price of leather, I can still afford to sell as good a shoe for the same price, \$3.50, as formerly. The increased volume of my business more than makes up for the lessening of my profit.

If I could take you into my factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you the infinite care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why they are the best shoes produced anywhere.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

SOLD BY:

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

REWARD to any one who can improve this statement.

ALL LEATHERS ALL STYLES, ALL ONE PRICE, \$3.50.



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BEREA, KENTUCKY

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Last Sunday morning an autumnal load containing Mr. Gamble and wife, Mrs. Thomson, Miss Morrow, Miss Lamson and three ladies from Cleveland who are staying at the Ladies' Hall for a few weeks and another team containing Mr. Hays and family and Mr. Hudson, went to Bear Wallow to attend a special meeting held to raise money to pay the church debt before dedication, which is to be held a month later. The party encountered the heavy rains on the way, and the bad weather made the congregation smaller than it would otherwise have been, but the house was at last filled and about \$37.00 was raised. Rev. Mr. Parsons, pastor of the church spoke, and some others gave a history of the church. Miss Lamson, who taught school there twenty two years ago, and Mrs. Thomson also gave addresses. Prof. Adam of Lincoln led the singing. Mr. and Mrs. Gamble were the favorite attraction, being called on about a dozen times to sing for the people, and responding graciously. A very fine basket dinner was served at noon. The remaining debt is about \$85.00 which it is hoped may be raised within this month.

After returning, most of the party went to the evening service at Ferris town. Mr. Burgess addressed the meeting and Mr. Hudson and Mrs. Thomson also spoke. The singing of the colored people was especially enjoyed by the visitors.

A jolly party composed of the Misses Speer, Cora and Bess Marsh, Nora and Nell Burdette of Berea, augmented at times by Charley Burdette, Seward Marsh, Earl Spink, Carl Hunt, and Miss Nell McFarren of Livingston, made a trip to Rob's Mountain, which commenced last Thursday and ended Sunday afternoon. They visited all points of interest and had the various camping-out experiences. They report a glorious time.

Prof. Marsh and wife, Dr. and Mrs. Cook and Miss Brode leave Thursday for a trip to Manchester, Clay county, to attend the Sunday School rally there next Saturday. They expect to return about next Tuesday.

For that Dandruff

There is one thing that will cure it—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is a regular scalp-medicine. It quickly destroys the germs which cause this disease. The unhealthy scalp becomes healthy. The dandruff disappears, had to disappear. A healthy scalp means a great deal to you—healthy hair, no dandruff, no pimples, no eruptions.

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SCARFAPARILLA,
PILLS,
CHERRY PECTORAL.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Miss Todd's vacation commenced Wednesday. She expects to leave Friday for Coldwater, Mich. That sounds like a safe place for a Kentuckian.

Judge A. R. Burnam of Richmond, with his wife and daughter, Miss Sarah and Miss Virginia Chinn of Frankfort, were visiting the College Saturday. A good picture of Judge Burnam is in last Saturday's Louisville Herald, mentioning his reelection as Republican member of the State Election Board.

Prof. Dinsmore left for Hartford, Conn., last Thursday to speak in behalf of Okolona Industrial School, Mississippi, of which he is a trustee. Wallace Battle is President.

Judge Goodloe and daughter visited the College Tuesday. Miss Goodloe, who has been in Baltimore in school the past year, will attend Wellesley College, Mass., this year.

Memorial services for Father Rogers will be held soon after school opens this Fall, when students and workers are here.

Ralph Patis returned to Berea last week and is assisting Secretary Gamble in his office.

J. K. Caldwell who graduated in 1905 is working in Washington D. C. in the government service.

The College invested in a very good team of horses last week.

"Old Pete" commonly known as the "Faculty mule" was sold last week to R. B. Roberts. Old Pete was owned by the college for nearly a score of years and was at one time the only animal used for farm purposes.

Mr. Burgess has moved away the tool buildings which have been on the campus for several years, during the building of the Chapel.

Mr. Cartmell commences his vacation Wednesday. He will spend it partly at Kerby Knob, where he expects to go next week.

Prof. Ernest Dodge, Assistant Professor of Greek in the Brooklyn Manual Training High School, New York, is visiting his father, Prof. L. V. Dodge, here. He leaves next week Thursday to visit an aunt in Tennessee and then returns to Brooklyn.

Dr. Hubbell has accepted the position of President of Highland Normal college in Williamsburg, Ky. He went to Williamsburg on business connected with the college, last Monday, but will return presently to remain in Berea until about the middle of August, when he will move to Williamsburg. His many friends will follow him with their best wishes, and expect him to do a splendid work in Williamsburg.

Mr. Jeff Jackson formerly of Mole, Ky. who has been working at the National Cash Register Co., Dayton, O., for a year and a half has now returned to his home at Mole. He and his sister Mary are preparing to enter College this fall, and their brother Perry returns with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley left Tuesday to spend their month's vacation in Corning, New York.

Attorney R. B. Roberts and family left last Friday for a month's visit in Manchester and Hyden.

Geo. G. Dick and family returned from their vacation trip to Ohio, Friday.

A letter has come from Rodgers, Texas to the Citizen relating to the accidental death of Rufus Denn, reported in last week's Citizen. Space will not permit its publication in full, but we give some extracts from it:

Rodgers, Texas, July 27, 1906.

We were startled this morning by the sad news of the death of Rufus Denn, one of our Kentucky neighbor's boys. If it had been a brother it would not have been much more serious to me as he was my favorite among his father's family. Rufus was a true and noble-hearted young man and was well liked by all who knew him. It is awful to think of one being cut off from the society of father and mother, brother and little sisters and many friends in the vigor of youth by a cruel revolver. This should be a lesson to other young men and cause them to lay down their revolvers and not have anything

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It is as easy for borax to make hard water soft as it is for twenty mules to pull a heavy load. Does other things too—makes flannels, laces and other hard to wash things soft and clean with the least work. Sold in pound and half pound packages.

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We find that we are over-stocked on all kinds of Straw Hats and we take pleasure in offering you an opportunity to save money on them. Hence our special prices:

.25 Cent Straw Hats, Special Sale price	.19 cts.
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1.50 " " " " " "	\$1.19
2.00 " " " " " "	1.58
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Respectfully,
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YOUNG KENTUCKY GIRL

Who Escaped From Her Aunt, Very Probably Now is a Bride.

New York.—Detectives who were employed by Curtis Day to locate his sweetheart, Miss Luda Ankrin, believe that she is his bride by this time. In spite of the vigilance of her aunt, Mrs. Julia Mays, and her corps of servants, and the watchfulness of the police, Miss Ankrin, the 17-year-old Kentucky beauty, who was for a week kept a prisoner in the old Oaks mansion, in Dittmore avenue, in Steinway, escaped by the way of a water pipe and a yanking hansom, in which were her sister and her sweetheart. Her father has left Catlettsburg, Ky., to find her, as has a friend of Mrs. Mays, who is in pursuit. The plan of escape, which was successfully carried out, is believed to have been the work of Hazel Ankrin, a younger sister of the eloping girl, who has been suspected of being the source of communication between her and her sweetheart.

St. Crispin's Day.

St. Crispin's day, Oct. 25, is still celebrated in France, when all the shoemakers, cobblers and saddlers attend religious services.

He Heard the Yankees Sing.
"I shall never forget the first time I heard 'Rally Round the Flag,'" says an ex-Confederate. "Twas a natty night during the seven days' fight, and if I remember rightly it was raining. I was on picket when just before 'taps' some fellow on the other side struck up that song, and others joined in the chorus until it seemed to me the whole Yankee army was singing. 'Tom D., who was with me, sung out: 'Good heavens, cap, what are those fellows made of, anyway? Here we've licked 'em six days running, and now on the eve of the seventh they're singing 'Rally Round the Flag.' I am not naturally superstitious, but I tell you that song sounded to me like the 'knell of doom,' and my heart went down into my boots, and though I tried to do my duty, it was an uphill fight with me after that night."

THE CITIZEN.

E. ALBERT COOK, Ph.D., Editor.
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

You Must Hustle.

"Hustle" is a word that has come into very general use of late, and is used to express vigorous earnest effort to accomplish a definite purpose. It is not a very elegant word, but it is very expressive. It means, according to Webster, "to force one's way." This seems to be the spirit and demand of this age of fierce competition in business and the professions. If you want business, a desire to attain success in any of the learned professions, you must push for it, or you will be left far in the rear. You cannot sit still and expect wealth and reputation to seek you out. Some apparently hug the delusion that "the world owes them a living," and because they think they are meritorious, they are sure to succeed without any great effort on their part. Who are the men and women who have acquired wealth and fame? asks the New York Weekly. Think over their careers, and you will come to the conclusion that in 99 cases out of 100 they were "the architects of their own fortunes." In other words, they had to hustle. So has it been with all those who are known as self-made men. They had not the advantages that come from wealth, education, or social position. But they had an inspring ambition that knew "no such word as fail," and whether seeking success in business, or reputation in a profession, or distinction in statesmanship, they labored unceasingly with that one end in view. They rested not until their ambition was gratified. So in all the ordinary walks of life, if you expect success, you must hustle for it with hand and brain. Don't expect others to supply your wants. Supply them yourself. The world is before you, and you have the same opportunity as others have had. Only improve it.

Gladstone's Books.

Gladstone's activity as a book collector is interestingly discussed in an article on his library in the Nineteenth Century. He took to reading at a very early age, and, like many another boy, was enthralled by "Pillgrim's Progress" and the "Arabian Nights." In his school days, and indeed through his whole career, he was an eager student of Homer. Late in life he confessed an enormous debt to Aristotle, Augustine, Dante and Butler. When he was 50 years old his growing library necessitated the addition of a new wing to the castle at Hawarden. Yet he was "by no means a rabid book-buyer." For rare books, first editions and elaborate bindings he had no special passion, though he was glad enough to get them. "Second-hand catalogues" rained in by every post, and were always carefully scanned and marked for immediate purchase. Mr. Gladstone's tastes ran strongly to religion, theology, and such kindred topics as history and philosophy. He was, in fact, sometimes accused of being more theologian than statesman. Whenever he saw a book on witchcraft, strange religious acts and the ethics of marriage, he invariably bought it; but, as everyone is aware, he was an omnivorous reader; he enjoyed Shakespeare and Scott, and he liked to run over the last new novel.

English vs. American Railways.

The upshot of a comparison between English and American railways is that each country has provided itself with the system that, broadly considered, answers its own needs the best, and that, when all circumstances are taken into account, neither has much to learn from the other. Certain great defects stand out in each: English railway financing and American railway carelessness are both deserving of censure. Yet these defects, says Ray Morris, in Atlantic Monthly, are quite explainable in their outgrowth from the physical conditions at hand, and they are not amenable to any off-hand remedy. Likewise, certain points of especial attractiveness, such as the English baggage system and the American luxury of through travel, have arisen from a complicated set of local circumstances, and could not be transplanted unless all the circumstances were transplanted as well. Most forcible of all is the impression gained by such a study that the essential belief, the very creed and doctrine of one country, as regards the economics of its railway working, may not be so much as discussed in another, where the same ultimate problem is gotten at in a wholly different way.

The city of Canton possesses the strangest street in the world. It is roofed in with glazed paper fastened on bamboo, and contains more signboards to the square foot than any street in any other country. It contains no other shops but those of apothecaries and dentists. Appropriately enough, it is called Phytic street.

All traditions to the contrary notwithstanding, the graduate, in a vast majority of cases, is a shy and modest young person.

RIGID INSPECTION OF MEAT CERTAIN UNDER NEW RULES

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson Pro-mulgates Regulations for the Guidance of Packers and Federal Overseers at Packing Plants.

Washington.—Secretary Wilson has made public the regulations under the new law governing the inspection of meat products for interstate and foreign trade. They do not, however, cover the subject of interstate transportation of meat or the microscopic inspection of pork for export. Regulations on these subjects, it was stated, will be issued later.

The general regulations provide that the scope of the inspection shall cover all slaughtering, packing, meat-canning, salting, rederling or similar establishments whose meats or meat food products, in whole or in part, enter into interstate or foreign commerce, unless exempted from inspection by the secretary of agriculture. Under the law the only establishments which may be exempted by the secretary are retail butchers and retail dealers supplying their customers in interstate or foreign trade, but even those exempted classes are required to submit to the secretary an application for exemption.

Sanitary Regulations. Sanitary regulations require the establishments in which animals are slaughtered or meat and meat food products are prepared, packed, stored or handled to be suitably lighted and ventilated, and to be maintained in a sanitary condition. All portions of the buildings must be whitewashed or painted, or where this is impracticable, they must be washed, scraped or otherwise rendered sanitary. All trucks, trays, chutes, platforms, racks, tables, knives, saws, cleavers and all utensils and machinery used in handling meats must be thoroughly cleaned daily.

Clean Outer Clothing. Employees of the establishments must wear outer clothing of a material that is easily cleaned and made sanitary. Toilet rooms, urinals and dressing rooms are required to be entirely separate from apartments in which carcasses are dressed or meats and meat food products are prepared. Slaughterers of establishments will not be permitted to employ any person affected with tuberculosis in any of the departments where carcasses are dressed, meats handled, or meat food products prepared.

Butchers who dress diseased carcasses are required to cleanse and disinfect their hands and implements before touching healthy carcasses.

Inspectors to Report. Weekly reports on sanitation are to be made by the employees in charge of various departments to the inspector in charge of the station, who in turn must report weekly to the chief of the bureau of animal industry at Washington.

The provision relating to dyes, chemicals and preservatives is stringent. Heretofore the ante mortem inspection has been made in the stock yards, at the time the animals arrived, and has covered animals which were to be slaughtered at establishments where inspection was maintained, and those which were slaughtered for local trade. The new law does not authorize inspection of animals for local trade. It came to the attention of the department that speculators were taking advantage of this form of inspection, and the farmers who shipped the animals to market were thereby losing several hundred thousand dollars a year. Under the new form of inspection the shipper will be absolutely protected, and will receive full price for all animals which pass the inspection.

The inspection of animals before slaughter, designated in the regulations as the ante mortem inspection, is changed to conform to the new law, and to give the secretary of agriculture authority to require that all animals suspected of disease on this ante mortem inspection shall be slaughtered separately and apart from all other animals, under the careful supervision of federal inspectors.

Destruction of Carcasses. Special provision is made for the destruction for food purposes of all carcasses and parts of carcasses and meat food products which, upon inspection or reinspection prove to be unclean, unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food. All such meat will be placed in a tank in the presence of a government inspector and sufficient coloring matter will be added to render it impossible that the tankage can be used for lard or other eatable product. If any establishment refuses to follow the tankage regulation, inspection will be withdrawn.

The meat inspection law under

which the regulations are issued, contains a provision that no meat or meat food product shall be sold or offered for sale by any person, firm or corporation in interstate or foreign commerce under any false or deceptive name, but established trade names which are usual to such products and which are not false and deceptive and which shall be approved by the secretary of agriculture are permitted.

The regulation on this subject provides that trade labels which are false or deceptive in any particular shall not be permitted, and that a meat food product whether composed of one or more ingredients, shall not be named on the trade label with a name stating or purporting to show that the said meat food product is a substance which is not the principal ingredient contained therein, even though such a name be an established trade name.

These provisions in regard to labels conform to the requirements of the pure food law. It was stated at one time that the provisions of the meat inspection law conflicted with the pure food law, but this idea is not borne out by the regulations just issued.

Supervision of Stamps. All stamps, labels and certificates showing that meat and meat food products have been inspected and passed are required either to be affixed by a government employee or to be affixed by an employee of the establishment under the personal supervision of a government employee.

Certificates are required for exports of cattle, sheep, swine and goats, and the meat and meat food products thereof, and no vessel having on board any such animals, meat or meat food products for export will be allowed to clear by the customs officers until the certificate of the secretary of agriculture, showing that the meat is sound, healthful, wholesome and fit for food, is produced.

Free Access to Houses. For the purpose of enforcing the law and the regulations, inspectors and other government employees under the direction of the inspector, must have access to establishments at all times by day or night, whether the establishments do operate or not. The regulation directs attention to the fact that it is a felony, punishable by fine or imprisonment, for any firm or corporation or any agent or employee thereof, to give or offer, directly or indirectly, to any department employee engaged in meat inspection any money or other thing of value with intent to influence the employee in the discharge of his duty.

Labeling Carcasses. The provisions in regard to labeling carcasses which are found diseased and which have been condemned, are very complete. A system of tags, numbered in duplicate, with reports to the inspector in charge, who, in turn, reports to Washington, will make it impossible for any carcass which has once been tagged by a department employee to escape the vigilance of the inspectors.

Method of Appeal. Whenever the proprietor of an establishment questions the action of the inspector in condemning any carcass or meat, he may take an appeal to the inspector in charge, and from the inspector in charge if he desires, to the chief of the bureau of animal industry, or to the secretary of agriculture whose decision is final so far as the department is concerned.

All inspectors in charge of the meat inspection stations are directed to notify the municipal authorities of the character of the inspection and to cooperate with such authorities in preventing the entry of condemned meat or other products into the local markets.

Tunnings through the regulations is a carefully prepared scheme which will effectually prevent the entrance into sausage, curing, canning and other chopped meat establishments of any carcasses which were not inspected and passed by federal inspectors at the time of slaughter.

One of the important provisions of the regulations is the following definition: "U. S. Inspected and passed." This phrase shall mean that the carcasses, parts of carcasses, meats and meat food products so marked are sound, healthful, wholesome and contain no dyes, preservatives, chemicals or ingredients, which render meats or meat food products unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, unclean or unfit for human food.

Cossack Dispersed Workmen.

Yaroslavl.—The workmen in a big cotton factory here employing 10,000 hands struck, demanding the removal of the Cossack guard and permission to form a militia. A meeting of the workmen was dispersed by Cossacks.

Kappa Sigma Banquet.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—With the election of officers and a banquet the biennial convocation of the Kappa Sigma fraternity came to an end Friday night. The meeting place for 1908 was left to the executive council.

Alleged Robber Arrested.

Philadelphia.—After a search of two and a half months the Lewis Halbert, accused of robbing the suburban home of Edward L. Walsh, a millionaire of this city, of jewelry valued at \$10,000 last May, was arrested in Chicago.

Dian's Land Fraud Charge.

Missaukee.—Judge Quarles, of the United States district court, released Joseph Black, John C. Black and August Anderson, of Shawano, Wis., held on land fraud indictments by the grand jury at Portland, Ore.

ENGULFED BY THE RAGING SEA

IN THE SIGHT OF CROWDS OF PLEASURE SEEKERS.

Amateur Fishers Perish on Jersey's Coast By the Capsizing of Two Yachts in a Gale.

Anglesea, N. J., July 30.—Caught upon the tremendous Hereford bar, with an easterly half gale rugling and a heavy sea beating down upon the long, finger-like sandpit which splits Hereford Inlet, two power yachts were capsized and 15 lives were lost, while from the board walk gazed crowds looked on, helpless.

Of the two accidents, the destruction of the stooch yacht Nora, Capt. Herbert Shiver, was by far the most disastrous. Of 39 passengers and two in the crew of the ill-fated pleasure boat, 18 men are known to have been saved.

Of 12 persons aboard the Alvin H. Capt. Hurch, but one is known to have been drowned.

The known dead are: Fred Fisher, Manaukunk, body recovered; Walter Snyder, Philadelphia, body recovered; Jerry Donohue, Philadelphia; unknown body recovered; Herbert Hume, Landiside, Pa., body recovered; William Griffiths, Philadelphia; John Fogarty, Hartford, Pa.; Samuel Loder, Woodbury, N. J.; John Starkey, Philadelphia.

It was while returning from the fishing banks that the Nora was capsized, and the luckless passengers caught in a tangled mass of cordage and sails, and, unprincipled under the overturned yacht, had but half a chance for their lives.

Just as the bar was reached a heavy gust of wind that had been blowing struck the Nora. Capt. Shiver threw the boat's head up to meet it, but before she could fully right herself from the gust and accompanying wave she was struck by the following sea and turned turtle.

SLAIN BY FARMHAND

Ara Wife and Three Children While Husband Is at Church.

Pittsburg, July 30.—Mrs. Richard Pierce and her three children, living near Venice, Washington county, were shot and beaten to death by a negro farmhand during the absence of Mr. Pierce at church. After killing the family he set fire to the house and fled. The bodies were consumed.

Neighbors, who were attracted by the flames, saw the negro going over the hill, heading toward this city. When they arrived at the burning building it was too late to save it, but a bloodstained ax lying in the doorway told the story of the crime.

Pierce was on his way from church, in company with a number of his neighbors, when they saw the smoke rising over the hills which told of a fire. The church is but a half mile from the scene of the tragedy, and the entire congregation hurried to the spot. When they learned the ghastly truth the party of men who had been worshipping but a few minutes before immediately changed into a band of vigilantes, and they are now searching the hills for the fugitive negro, determined that he shall pay for his crime with his life, and without the intervention of tardy justice.

Pacific Express Wrecked.

Fishkill Landing, N. Y., July 30.—The Pacific express, Train No. 37, of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, which left New York at 9:30, dashed into Hudson river near New Hamburg, seven miles north of here. The train ran into a landslide, which had been washed upon the tracks by the heavy rains of the afternoon. The engineer, fireman and one baggage-man are reported drowned.

Bonnie Magin in Chicago.

Chicago, July 30.—The mysterious disappearance of Miss Bonnie Magin, the chorus girl, from New York six months ago, was explained by her presence at the auditorium annex in company with John T. Davis, son of Henry Cassaway Davis, democratic vice presidential candidate on the ticket with Alton B. Parker.

An Anti-Greek Demonstration.

Philippopolis, Bulgaria, July 30.—An anti-Greek demonstration occurred here. The Bulgarian population took possession by force of three of the Greek churches. Two persons, a Greek and a Macedonian, were killed, and several were wounded in the fighting.

Husband Is Held.

Chicago, July 30.—The body of Mrs. Ernestine Voss, 43, was found burned to a crisp in the ruins of her home in the northwestern part of the city. The circumstances of the case have led the police to arrest her husband, John L. Voss.

Praises Roosevelt.

Gadsden, Ala., July 30.—In a talk here Senator Morgan, after reviewing the local political situation, eulogized Roosevelt. The president, he said, brought about a new era in American politics that was attracting the attention of the whole world.

Recklessness Caused Death of Three.

New York, July 30.—Appalling recklessness of four men, none of whom could swim or handle a boat, indirectly caused the drowning of two girls accompanying them and one of the men in Lake Hopatcong, N. J. All were from Brooklyn.

Rumored Gen. Treppoff Was Killed.

St. Petersburg, July 30.—A rumor reached press headquarters at a late hour that Gen. Treppoff had been killed. It could not be confirmed, but probably is a revival of the false rumor current last week.

STATE NEWS ITEMS

WILL FILED.

The Estate of Charles F. McMeekin Goes to the Window.

Lexington, Ky.—The will of the late Charles F. McMeekin, killed in the Salisbury (England) railroad wreck, was filed for probate here. It leaves to his widow, Mrs. Mattie C. McMeekin, the entire estate valued at about \$75,000, to go at her death to their son, C. Frank McMeekin, and in case of his death to the half brother of the deceased, J. W. McMeekin. The will directs that all the thoroughbred horses he sold and the proceeds reinvested at the discretion of the widow. This includes a partnership in a number of horses with W. E. Applegate and the estate of the late Capt. S. B. Brown and also of J. E. McDonald, who was killed at the same time. It is not known as yet when the horses will be sold. The remains of Mr. McMeekin were buried in the Lexington cemetery, many prominent turnouts throughout the country attending.

FAMOUS BEAUTY

Of Old Virginia Days Passes Away—Home Near Covington.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. Howell Lewis Lovell, of Covington, died here at Kenmore farm, the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. Will Sayre. Mrs. Lovell was 76 years old and had been in poor health for several months. She came to Kenmore recently with her daughter, Mrs. Frankie Lovell, for a short visit, and was taken worse upon her arrival here. Her husband was a well-known business man of Covington, being president of the Lovell Tobacco Works. He died seven years ago. Mrs. Lovell's other daughter, Mrs. Virginia Lovell Hodge, was also here with her when she died. Mrs. Lovell came from a Virginia family, and was famous for her beauty. She was popular socially in Cincinnati and Covington.

KENTUCKY RECTIFIERS

Will Contest the Law Taxing Double Stamp Whisky.

Frankfort, Ky.—The whisky rectifiers took another hitch at Auditor Hager in an effort to get a modification of the form they must report on. Attorney Houghton still contended that no report should be made of the amount of double-stamp whisky rectified, but the auditor could not see it that way. It was agreed however that the single-stamp and double-stamp goods might be reported separately. It is understood the rectifiers will decline to pay any tax on the double-stamp whisky, and thus test the constitutionality of the law.

FOUND MORPHINE

In the Dead Child's Stomach, and Mrs. Griffith Is Held Without Bail.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. Etta Griffith, wife of Nolan Griffith, charged with the murder of her 15-month-old baby daughter, was held for the grand jury without bail. State Chemist Peter ascertained, it was claimed, that the stomach of the child contained morphine. It also developed during the trial that the mother had purchased a bottle of morphine shortly before the death of the baby, and fragments of the broken bottle containing the poison were found near the house.

Will Open in January

Frankfort, Ky.—The board of regents of the state normal schools met here and decided that the two schools at Richmond and Bowling Green would not be formally opened till January, instead of September, owing to the delay caused by the suit filed to test the constitutionality of the act establishing them.

Had Arm Broken.

Lexington, Ky.—Harry Williams, one of the men engaged by Prof. Had dock here in preparing his airship for flight, sustained a broken arm by the windstorm which wrecked the big machine. The gas bag was punctured by being blown into a tree, and fell to the ground.

Burnham Re-Elected.

Louisville, Ky.—The Republican State Central committee met here and re-elected Judge A. R. Burnham, of Richmond, as a member of the board of election commissioners. The democrats will name a member. The present democratic member is Wm. McDowell, of Danville.

Held for Shooting Mix.

Paducah, Ky.—The coroner's jury that investigated the death of John Mix, who was shot by Cleo Anderson, returned a non-committal verdict, but held Anderson for the shooting. Mix in his dying statement said Anderson followed and shot him.

Louisville Tobacco.

Louisville, Ky.—Thirteen hhds of burley were sold at \$7 to \$13.50. There were no rejections, and the market remained unchanged. The total offerings on the breaks numbered 152 hhds of burley and 57 hhds of dark.

Bryan Will Attend.

Louisville, Ky.—William Jennings Bryan accepted, by cable from London, the invitation of the Southern states to a reception to be given in the armory in Louisville some time after his return to this country.

YOUNG KENTUCKY GIRL

Who Escaped From Her Aunt. Vary Probably Now Is a Bride.

New York.—Detectives who were employed by Curtis Day to locate his sweetheart, Miss Julia Ankrin, believe that she is his bride by this time. In spite of the vigilance of her aunt, Mrs. Julia Mays, and her corps of servants, and the watchfulness of the police, Miss Ankrin, the 17-year-old Kentucky beauty, who was for a week kept a prisoner in the old Oskan mansion, in Baltimore avenue, in Stetway, escaped by the way of a water pipe and a waiting hansom, in which were her sister and her sweetheart. Her father has left Cattettsburg, Ky., to find her, as has a friend of Mrs. Mays, who is in pursuit. The plan of escape, which was successfully carried out, is believed to have been the work of Harriet Ankrin, a younger sister of the eloping girl, who has been suspected of being the source of communication between her and her sweetheart.

Violence Was Feared.

In Clayton Case and He Was Spirited From Elizabethtown.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—Henry Clayton, the negro who eloped with Ora Gardner, a white girl, of Irvington, Ky., and was afterwards arrested in Chicago and brought to this city for safekeeping, was spirited out of here by Deputy Sheriff Heard, of Breckinridge county. The destination of the sheriff and his prisoner is unknown, but it is thought that the negro was taken to Litchfield. Sentiment is very bitter against Clayton in Breckinridge county, an much, in fact, that mob violence was feared, and it was thought best to remove the prisoner, to avoid lynching, as several Breckinridge men were here wanting to visit the jail.

GLEE CLUB

Withdrew When They Learned Beer Would Be Served.

Lexington, Ky.—The discovery in a young Bible student that beer and other drinks were to be served at an entertainment to a party of Hebrews (O) business men resulted in the withdrawal of the Glee club, headed by the young divine, and cut short the musical feature of the impromptu luncheon. The party arrived here from Cincinnati in automobiles. While in Kentucky they will be the guests of Hendricks Bros., local contractors, and will be entertained at Mallory Springs, in Madison county, the country home of John Hendricks. The party left late for the springs.

Sue Directors For Damages.

Lexington, Ky.—Attorney A. M. Baker, representing the creditors, certificate and bondholders of the American Reserve Fund Co. and the old Southern Mutual Investment Co., filed suit against the boards of directors of the two concerns to compel them to turn over to Receiver James T. Rogers the sum of \$1,300,000, alleged to be due to the plaintiffs.

Louisville Tobacco.

Louisville.—Eight hhds of burley were sold at the Home Warehouse at prices varying from \$6.70 to \$10. At the Pickett Warehouse 22 hhds of burley brought from \$7 to \$13.50 and 20 hhds of dark were sold at from \$6.50 to \$9.40.

Woman Burns Herself.

Glasgow, Ky.—Saturating her clothing and everything in the room with kerosene, Mrs. James Anthony, colored, set fire to herself at Halfway, Allen county. When her husband returned he found the house ablaze and his wife burned to a crisp.

Met His Fate Stolely.

Louisville, Ky.—While on a prison-ers chanted a dirge Cornelius Johnson, colored, who killed Conrad Kaiser, a saloon keeper, was hanged in the jail yard. His neck was broken. Johnson met his fate stoically.

Soon Ready for Cars.

Louisville, Ky.—Manager J. C. Henderson, of the Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.'s line, made the statement that cars would be running into Chattertown by the first of August.

Fall on a Lamp.

Paducah, Ky.—While walking with a lamp in his hand W. T. Cooper, of Hagland, this county, stumbled and fell, resulting in his grocery store being entirely consumed. The loss is \$5,000, with \$2,300 insurance.

A Pineville Tragedy.

Pineville, Ky.—Ira Howard killed Joseph Goforth near Straight Creek mine, this county. Goforth was one of the leading citizens of the county. Howard is the son of a prominent farmer. The cause is as yet unknown.

Body Arrived in Lexington.

Lexington, Ky.—The body of Chas. F. Meekin, the noted thoroughbred turfman, who was killed in a railroad wreck in England four weeks ago, arrived here, accompanied by his brother, J. W. Meekin, who went to New York to meet the body.

Another Cement Plant.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—The Patrick Cement Co. has let the contract and will at once begin the erection of a cement plant to cost \$25,000 at Stanton, Powell county. The plant will have a capacity of 500 barrels daily.



CULTIVATING THE POTATO.

The Merits of Level as Against Hill Cultivation—better for Dry Weather.

There are two distinct ways of cultivating the potato—level and hill cultivation. The latter is the older method and many farmers still follow this plan, irrespective of the possible value of level cultivation. I believe that a good deal depends upon the year and the kind of potatoes planted. I have found, however, says a Will county (Ill.) correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, that I get just as satisfactory results from level cultivation as I used to get from hilling, besides I have the advantage of keeping my ground in better condition.

During a dry year I have found



serious objection to hilling the crop, for the reason that the greater surface exposed by hilling aids evaporation. In the accompanying sketch, which I have taken from a recent bulletin from the Maryland experiment station, is shown a typical potato vine. Suppose that the soil about this vine is hilled. The result is that the potatoes and roots are nearer to the surface than if the land is level on three sides. I think that the point I wish to make is so clear that further discussion is unnecessary.

I must admit, however, that hilling the potato field with a shovel plow the last time through may have some advantages, particularly during a wet season—the surface potatoes are better covered, perhaps, and the soil will dry out quicker. Concerning the former advantage I think that the farmer should endeavor to select the potato that grows down and thus avoid sun burn.

I would like to have some readers discuss their experience in the *Prairie Farmer* telling why they hill their potatoes. I think it will be found that when everything is sifted down that some will become convinced that a good many are doing some useless work and leaving their potatoes in a worse condition to resist dry weather than would be the case with level cultivation.

HAMMER MADE OF PIPE.

Very Handy Tool Which Can Be Made of Odd Pieces of Iron Piping.

A very handy hammer can be made for little or nothing, provided one has some old materials on hand, says H. C. Stibel, Jr., St. Louis county, Missouri, in a late issue of *Popular Mechanics*. Into a one-half inch tee (H) screw a piece of one-half inch pipe (A) about eight inches long with threads on one end and two pieces of one-half inch pipe (CC) 2½ inches long with thread on both ends. On the ends (DD) put one-half inch caps.

A larger hammer may be made by using pipe of larger dimensions, and the hammer can be made heavier by stopping up the tee and filling the head with lead.

Such a hammer as this has its limitations, but for heavy work, less than what would be required for a heavy iron maul, such a hammer might be used to an advantage.

IN DRY SEASONS.

Thorough Cultivation Will Hold Moisture in Soil and Keep Crops Growing.

When rainfall is short in the spring more careful cultivation is necessary, in order that food crops may grow steadily without a setback. Cultivation retains moisture and the harrow or shallow cultivator should be kept going constantly. Don't work wet soil, but after a light shower, stir the ground as quickly as possible to prevent the moisture getting away. The dust mulch is a great benefactor to the farmer in dry districts. By using it carefully, enough moisture is retained in the practically rainless districts of Colorado to grow good crops. The secret of the Campbell system of soil culture, explains Farm and Home, is to retain what moisture is received by the soil and allow very little to escape by evaporation. This is entirely feasible and the great results attending this work are sufficient proof of its success.

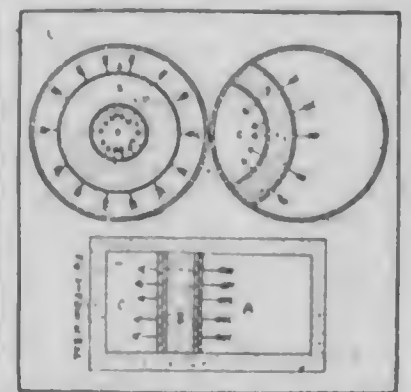
BUILDING A CISTERN.

Nothing Better Than Cement—Three Plans of Filtering the Water.

There is no better material to use in the construction of a cistern than Portland cement concrete. Such material will make a permanent, effective and sanitary receptacle for drinking water. If small cobble stones are available, these may be used in making concrete walls with a saving in cement. If the cistern is to be in an exposed position, it would be well to make the upper four feet of the wall with a two or three inch air space, it reduces tendency to freeze. The inner walls of the cistern should be plastered with a rich coat of Portland cement, not less than half an inch thick; and after this coat has set it should be whitewashed with two coats of pure Portland cement, the last coat being applied after the first has had time to become hard.

In the illustrations, taken from Country Gentleman, three plans of arranging for the filtration of the water are represented in the ground plan. As shown, the filters are constructed on the bottom of the cistern after the concrete bottom and sides have been completed. The filter consists of two walls made from a good quality of hard-burned porous brick carefully laid in cement mortar, making the mortar no more than quarter of an inch thick, and taking pains not to get cement on either exposed face of the brick so as to clog the pores through which the water must filter. Lime mortar could be used in laying the brick, but the solvent action of the soft water would in time carry the lime away and weaken the walls of the filter.

The space between the two brick walls, which should not be less than 18 inches in the clear, should be filled with a fairly fine clean sand. The filter should extend from the bottom to the top of the cistern, and the overflow from the cistern should be below the top of the filter, so that there can be no direct discharge into the filter chamber. In figure 1 the filter is in the center of the cistern, about three feet in inside diameter, and is formed of two single layers of brick laid flatwise. The water enters the outer chamber, A, of the cistern, and reaches the filter chamber, C, by percolating through the walls of the filter, as indicated by the arrows. A cistern ten



CISTERN WITH FILTER ARRANGEMENT. 1. Filter in Center, 2. Filter at Side, 3. Filter at End.

feet inside diameter and deep enough to contain 3,600 gallons of water, allowing for the filter as represented in figure 1. The filter itself will have a pore space equal to a full third or more of its volume, and so does not reduce the capacity of the cistern more than two-thirds of the volume of the filter wall.

In figure 2 the cost of the filter will be less than in figure 1, but the capacity of the filter will be less, as much less as the filter wall is less; still a filter of such a size would supply an ordinary family with an abundance of water so long as the depth of water in the cistern exceeded three feet. If the cistern is given the form represented in figure 3 it would be necessary to use two thicknesses of brick to withstand the pressure of the water when the water surface was much lowered on the filter chamber below that of the surface outside. If, however, the walls are arched slightly so as to convex toward A then a single layer of brick will give a sufficient strength.

The top of the cistern should be of cement concrete, either slightly arched so as to be self-supporting, or it may be flat and reinforced by one or more beams resting on the walls of the cistern and filter. In any case the essential point is that it should be water and vermin-tight. The entrance way and overflow will provide sufficient ventilation but there should be provided a manhole to the filter B, and also to the chambers C, and A. The manholes in the two water chambers are necessary to provide for occasional cleaning; and there is a possibility but not a probability that the sand might need changing after a good many years.

FARM POINTS.

Many methods of cleanliness cost only a little thought.

Don't let the fence rows grow up in weeds. Clean fence rows show the possessor to be interested in his business.

Save all the hay and grain in the fence corners or around the trees. Easier to get it now than next winter when you will be wanting it.

Where hay crop is light, there is still time to put in some catch crop which will afford forage or late fall pasture, as fodder corn, rape, oats, etc. Hen manure and wood ashes should never be mixed, except just before being applied to the soil, as the wood ashes set free the ammonia in the manure and it is lost. Coal ashes can be safely mixed with hen manure and help to retain the valuable fertilizing ingredients.

FALSE EXCUSES

Sunday School Lesson for Aug. 5, 1906
Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Luke 14:15-24. MEMORY VERSE.—22, 24. GOLDEN TEXT.—"And they all with one consent began to make excuse."—Luke 14:18.

TIME.—Probably in January, A. D. 33, at some time as our last lesson. PLACE.—In Cerea, in a Pharisee's house where Jesus was a guest and where he had spoken the teachings of our last lesson.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 15. "One . . . sat at meat." One of the guests who reclined at the Pharisee's table. "Heard these things." Heard the promise which Christ had made that those who prove their love to the poor by making feasts for them, shall be blessed "at the resurrection of the just." "Blessed is he," etc. This general remark, void of force, showed the man's heart was in no way touched by Jesus' preceding words. "That shall eat bread." To eat bread with a family was, to an oriental, a matter of deep significance. It embodied a strong treaty of friendship. "Eat bread in the kingdom of God." These words signified one's being at home in that kingdom, hence having a right to all its blessings.

V. 16. "Said unto him." Jesus addresses the parable to the man whose remark called it forth. "A certain man." He represents God the Father. "Made a great supper." The gospel tells us what God has prepared and offers to men. "Invite many." God invites all men to come to this feast.

V. 17. "Sent his servant at supper time." This was according to eastern fashion. "Them that were bidden." Jews were the first notified by prophets of the coming feast. "Come, for all things are now ready." At the time Jesus came, the world was peculiarly prepared for him, and for spreading the message which he brought.

V. 18. "With one consent." With accord and for one reason; that is, because they did not want to come. "Make excuse." Literally, to beg off. "Bought a piece of ground." . . . see it." He lived in the city and must go out beyond its walls to see his farm. This man is a type of all who let their property be a hindrance to their coming to Christ.

V. 19. "Five yoke of oxen." This number of oxen was often used by orientals for plowing. "To prove them." He would prove the oxen by testing their strength, capacity for work and tractableness. This man is a type of those who let business cares keep them from Christ.

V. 20. "I have married a wife." The Levitical law excused a newly-married man from military duties (Deut. 24:15). He is a type of those who let social pleasures or the influence of friends keep them from Christ.

V. 21. "Shewed . . . these things." Reported how the invited ones had treated his invitation. "Being angry." Nothing resembling what we call anger is to be found in God. But his loving heart is deeply grieved by the treatment he receives from those he loves, and there are times when his righteous indignation must become manifest. "Go out quickly into the streets and lanes." "Streets" are the larger thoroughfares which widen into squares; "lanes" are the small cross-roads. "Poor, maimed, halt, blind." The poverty and distress of a crowd that can be gathered from the streets of an eastern city, where there are no hospitals or asylums, can scarcely be appreciated by western peoples.

V. 22. "It is done." Jesus was now doing this very thing—inviting and welcoming the people of the lower classes, even before he had been publicly rejected by the rulers at Jerusalem.

V. 23. "Highways and hedges." Beyond the city walls. This teaches that gentiles also are called to the feast of God. "Compel them to come in." Better, as in Revised Version, "Constrain them." Urgently persuade them.

V. 24. "I say unto you." This is Jesus' application of the parable. "None which were bidden." None who refused the invitation. "Shall taste of my supper." There is no way by which those who reject Jesus Christ may yet secure to themselves the benefits of salvation. The day of mercy will soon be past, and the blessings now offered can never be recalled. "To-day if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts."

Practical Points.

V. 15. Who would eat bread in God's kingdom, must eat the bread of the kingdom.—John 6:53.

V. 16. God's feast is provided for us at enormous cost.—Rom. 8:32.

V. 17. Each Christian is commissioned to pass to others the invitation to the gospel feast.—Rev. 22:17.

V. 18. Very often we are unconscious of our greatest needs.—Rev. 3:17.

V. 19. Beware lest business cares dull the ear to the call of God!—Matt. 13:22.

V. 24. Who rejects God's invitation now, must starve throughout eternity.—Heb. 2:3.

Made Him Angry.

"He's very angry at your firm." "Is that so? You astonish me!" "Yes, very angry. What reason did you give him for quitting your employment?"

"Just merely stopped his pay, that's all."—Houston Post.

Cooled by Ice.

Mrs. Newlied.—When you talked to me over the wire this morning, your words cooled a little cold to me.

Mr. Newlied.—Oh, that was on account of the ice on the wires, darling.



SOCIAL DRINKING BY WOMEN

An Awful Charge and an Appeal by Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters.

The frequency with which even respectable women drink cocktails, whisky straight and wines of all kinds in public places, especially in the large cities, is a matter of common observation, and scenes that shocked us 20 years ago are now passed by without comment. Indeed so common is the drinking among women in our large cities that the situation is often a source of embarrassment to the woman who does not drink.

The disastrous results of tipping among women are already too well known to the physicians, and experience shows that while men who drink often reform women who become victims to drink, are more intractable to reformation.

The medical director of one of New York's leading institutions for nervous and mental diseases recently wrote to me as follows: "The medical profession knows only too well the increasing tendency to tipping among society women and its disastrous results. Fully 75 per cent. of the drug cases among women come of first using alcoholic stimulants; overindulgence of fashionable dinners, or other social functions, creates the necessity for the quick recovery from the induced debauch; morphine or something of a like nature is taken, the inevitable consequences are an increased necessity for stimulants and a repetition of the drug, increased nervousness and mental degradation follow. Once a woman acquires a taste for stimulants she is in a large degree a hopeless wreck. Especially is this true in the higher circles where sentiment leads and society sanctions."

Mad's ideal of what woman ought to be is based upon his conception of what she normally is—higher and better than herself. His own sinful and selfish desires are the main factors in dragging woman down from the pedestal upon which he himself has placed her, and yet with his strange inconsistency he will idolize her if she remains.

If by common consent sin seems blackest in woman than in man, it is because she is by nature purer and has further to fall.

If I seem to condemn sin in the woman more than in the man, I am for that reason paying to woman the highest and best compliment.

In exotics are dangerous enough to men, to women they are much more so. Romulus sentenced women to death for intoxication as the beginning of unfaithfulness to the marriage vow.

The virtue of the woman with the drink habit is always in danger.

The effect of alcohol upon woman's will power and sense of moral responsibility are even more marked than in the man, woman's emotional organization being so much more susceptible than that of man.

Any ordinary observer must have noticed in the brilliant cafes of our cities that most women drink as freely and as frequently as their male companions.

Twenty years ago if you took a woman to a place of amusement, you might ask her afterward if she would have an ice cream, but now you take her to a restaurant and before you ask her if she wants anything to eat, you say to the waiter: "Two Manhattan, please."

What may be seen in festive assemblies in public places is nothing in comparison with what may be seen in private parlors by those who mingle freely in society. I have seen at such times woman's eyes sparkle with an unwonted fire and the glow of her merriment was something more than the natural glow of her own spirits.

Since fashion is only another term for public sentiment, I contend that were the higher classes of society to discontinue the moderate use of drink, the effect would be to render drinking unfashionable.

I know how tyrannical fashion is, and that there are many persons who would rather be out of the world than out of the fashion, but improbable as may be the success in changing the custom of society by your emphatic protest, the improbability of your success is no reason for being silent. If you attempt nothing you will accomplish nothing.

Social usages can be more easily changed than at first supposed. If only a small number of women in every community of those who are raised by their wealth and social standing above the reprobation of meanness, and by their courageously standing above the suspicion so dreadful to endure, of being unfashionable—if only one or two families in each community were to take such a stand, there would be many to follow, and a year would show great improvement.

It is woman's influence to which we must look for the change required. If woman really wishes to change the custom, it will be accomplished.

Insane in Scotland.

Mr. Arthur Sherwell, in his "Drink Peril in Scotland," has a chapter on the growth of alcoholic insanity in Scotland. Having traced this growth of insanity to alcoholism, he produces the terrible figures that, while the population has increased since 1858 but 45 per cent., insanity has increased 180 per cent.

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ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

Planning for a Year of School.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough roomrent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

ADVANCE PAYMENT, for school fees, board and furnished room, for fall term, 14 weeks. (Incidental Fee \$5.00; dollar deposit to be returned at end of term) \$30.00.

Those who do not pay all in advance must pay as follows: Incidental Fee (no refunding) and roomrent for term, board for five weeks in advance, making, with dollar deposit: Payment for first day, \$18.35; 35th day, \$6.75; 70th day, \$5.40.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

The best time to come to Berea, and the most favorable time to study, is in the fall.

It is important to come the first day, September 12, and stay till the end, December 19.

For further information and friendly advice, write to the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour
Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.
Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be hard to beat

"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

Potts & Duerson,

Whites Station, Ky.

THE HOME

The eye is one of the main gates to the soul. When the father gets home, tired with his work there are sweet smiles to come into his nose, from the good things cooking on the stove. What sights are there to delight his eye? When the children get home from school what is there in the cabin to make it a place that pleases their eyes, as well as the place where they eat and sleep?

Beautiful pictures will make a wonderful difference in the humblest home. Have pictures of beautiful girls and women and handsome boys and men and your children will be more beautiful and strong and good too. Perhaps you won't believe it, but it's true. Have pictures of lovely ocean views, of ships and storms, of rocks and castles of famous scenes and people, and the children will become more ambitious and more energetic. They will love home more but want to see the world. No one can measure the possibilities that may be wrought by pictures on the home wall. And copies of the most famous pictures of the world can be bought now for a few dimes, sometimes for a few cents. If you haven't such pictures on your walls, write to the Editor of the Citizen and perhaps he can tell you how to get them.

THE SCHOOL

Practical Arithmetic for the Rural Schools.

By PROF. CHARLES D. LEWIS.

DECIMAL FRACTIONS.

The first thing to understand in the study of decimals is that they are merely a special kind of common fractions, a kind in which the denominator must be ten or the product of ten, used any number of times as a factor, i. e. a power of ten. Always show the relation of the new subject to the old, for there is no truth in education of greater importance than this: "We learn by what we know."

When you begin to teach decimals you should review the principles of notation. Call attention to the fact that each figure, according to the Arabic system, has two values. One its absolute value, expressing a number of units; and another value due to the place it occupies in a horizontal line. The decimal point or separator is a mark used to point out the place where the periods on the left represent integral, and the periods on the right fractional quantities.

Take a number such as 3257 and show that its value is $(7 \times 1) + (5 \times 10) + (2 \times 100) + (3 \times 1000)$, i. e. the absolute value of each figure multiplied by the number represented by each unit in its place; also that such a number as .243 is the same as $2 \div 10 + 4 \div 100 + 3 \div 1000$, i. e. each figure to the right of the point has a value equal to its absolute value divided by as many tens as number of the period in which it stands.

Stated briefly, we have from the above: A decimal fraction is a fraction whose denominator is not expressed, but is represented by the product of as many tens as there are orders in the numerator. Give a large amount of drill on writing decimals, changing common fractions to decimals and decimals to common fractions, multiplication, and division.

Show the truth of the rules given in the last two by a large number of type problems, solved and explained like those given below.

Problem 1. $.03 \times .17 = ?$

Analysis: $(1) .03 \times .17 = \frac{3}{100} \times \frac{17}{100}$

$(2) \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{17}{100} = \frac{17}{10000}$

$(3) \frac{3}{100} \times \frac{17}{100} = 3 \times \frac{17}{10000} = \frac{51}{10000}$ or .0051.

After going over with the pupils a number of special problems like the above the pupil will be ready to make for himself the general statement: The product of any decimal factors will have as many decimal places as the sum of those found in all of the factors.

[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

THE FARM

Hogs and Their Care.

By PROF. M. E. MARSH.

The following suggestions may be valuable to some of our neighbors who are engaged in farming. At present hogs are very profitable if properly handled. It is by no means accident that the word hog suggests greediness to the last degree. The hog is greedy by nature and this must be kept in mind first of all if one wishes to make hog raising a success. Be sure that your young pigs, sows, and fattening hogs have plenty to eat. A good ration for sows with suckling pigs is skim milk mixed with bran and as many pounds of corn as you feed bran. The corn may be ground with the bran or fed on the ear. The important thing is for the hog to eat about as many pounds of bran per day as he eats of corn. Continue this ration with the pigs after they are weaned, until you begin fattening for the market. Then lessen the bran ration. If you do not have skim milk to feed to pigs mix the bran with water or slop. But do not feed growing pigs on only a corn diet if you want them to do the best. On a diet of corn and bran and a good pasture your pigs will pay.

If you are feeding cows and mix cotton-seed meal with your bran to get a larger flow of milk, it is safer not to feed the mixture to your hogs. Experiments show that hogs do not do well where cotton-seed meal forms a part of their food and when it forms one-fourth or more of their ration a large number of the hogs will die in from four to ten weeks from the time they begin eating such a ration.

Another important point is to keep your hogs free from lice. To do this take a lump of mercurial ointment about the size of an ordinary hen's egg, boil it with about two pounds of grease and pour the mixture while hot into one quart of kerosene. Get your hogs into a small pen and rub the mixture on their backs and sides with an old broom. Keep them where they cannot get wet for two days after the mixture has been applied. If allowed to wallow in mud holes or in creeks or if rained on within two days after the application is made the mercurial ointment will stiffen their joints. But there is no danger if they are kept dry. The actual work of each part of the mixture is as follows: the mercurial ointment kills the lice; the kerosene carries it over the entire surface of the hog; the grease prevents the application in about ten days to destroy lice which may have hatched from nits which were on the hogs at the time of the first treatment.

To sum up: Remember the hog is greedy by nature and must have all he will eat at least twice each day if there is to be any profit in keeping him. In the second place he must have a suitable diet of equal pounds of bran and corn with range on a good pasture to keep him in a healthy condition generally. Finally keep him free from lice and in clean quarters.

Eighth Kentucky History.

The History of the Part This Regiment Took in the Civil War.

CHAPTER VIII—Continued.

Among the dead on the field, were Sergeant Baker, Company I; Moses Dunaway, Company D; B. McGuire, Company D; George Keaton, Company E; Jasper Collins, Company B; John Dearbin, Company D; Henry Sheppard, Company C; Chas. Moore, Company B; and several others died of their wounds the next day. Our total loss was, five days after reported to be seventy-nine killed and wounded out of less than 300.

A short account of my own experience on this bloody field on that night will probably assist the reader to form a more correct idea of men, and their feelings and actions immediately after such a sanguinary engagement.

We turn from the fleeing enemy, flushed with victory, though pursued at, oh! what a price. We gave three cheers, and returned to the timber, with those fluctuating emotions of exultation, mixed with pity, that often stir the soldier. The deadly conflict is over, the fierce bloodthirsty lion of our nature gives way to the better and finer promptings of the human heart. As we tenderly lift the bleeding, mangled forms of our unfortunate comrades, four of us to a body, and carry them into prostrate groups around the fires, made to warm alike friends and now helpless foes. Our work of mercy goes on, and ambulance after ambulance is loaded with wounded. The cries and groans of familiar voices cause the rough, rude appearing soldiers' hearts to soften, and they become as sympathetic as our sisters and mothers. The surgeon has just finished probing and bandaging a mortal wound, and we were urging him to try and do something for the five enormous holes in the body of our brave, and now lamented messmate, Lieutenant Cox, who with a score of others, was lying in a circle around the fire, on coats and blankets. The flickering fire causing their pale faces to wear a ghastly or unearthly appearance. Many of them were pronounced too far gone to be moved. While the surgeon was attending to his squad, myself and two others, of Company H, made a search for a stretcher, most of them now being at the various houses containing our suffering brethren, which a stream of armless and legless humanity were fast filling up. We went stumbling over the dead, now almost the sole occupants of the field. A man in a sitting position attracted our attention. We went to him, and tightened the bloody handkerchief around his thigh, that had a wound partly severing the main artery of that limb. He wore the uniform of a rebel lieutenant, and said he was from Woodford County, Kentucky. He asked us our State, and, upon being informed, took from his pocket a well worn miniature case, and requested me to send it to Miss M. Nickerson, Versailles, Kentucky. After a long hunt the stretcher was found, and at 3 o'clock a. m. of the 3d, during a hard rain, H. Harris, C. Howard, a soldier of the Fifty-first Ohio and myself, toiled over the slippery path, bearing upon our shoulders the body of our unconscious, but suffering comrade, Lieutenant Cox. On our arrival at the house we soon became very sick, the sight and smell of so much human blood, together with the fatigue and our long fast, causing us to leave the shelter and seek out a few comrades, on the river bank, around a struggling fire, where we got a cup of hot coffee.

At that time Major Broadbush rode up, having just left the field, saying: "Lieutenant, I am about as near dead as any man with a whole skin in the army." He drank a cup of coffee, and, with a good blanket over us, we were asleep by a log, on a pile of drifted leaves, and for two hours forgot there had been a great battle, or that the rain was pouring down and soaking our baby bed and clothing. At 6 o'clock a. m. the rattle of drums aroused the slumbering troops. Wringing out some of our clothing, and taking some more of the black but in vigorous coffee, our squad, accompanied by the major, struck out to find the remnant of our brigade. In retracing a part of the battle ground we found our rebel lieutenant still in death, having doubtless bled to death. During the day the Third Brigade collected and bivouacked on the north bank of the river. On account of the incessant rain, and having so much hospital work to do, nothing more than picket firing toward Murfreesboro occurred. During a heavy thunder storm, on the night of the 3d, the enemy made a feigned attack upon the center of our army. A short, but severe skirmish ensued, causing us to arouse suddenly from our cozy beds of weeds and corn stalks, and stand in line two hours. We were not very anxious for a renewal of the fight, and, as the firing ceased, were not displeased

to resume our peaceful if not luxurious couches. We remained here in the mud and water, with very little to eat, until the Seventh, furnishing details to bury the dead of both armies, the enemy having made safe their retreat to Tullahoma. The inclement weather had delayed the unpleasant work. Our own dead were buried first, and buried in single graves. But this mode was abandoned as too tedious, and several of the rebel dead were made to occupy one ditch, their "last." Company H's old Irishman, Tom, being among the fatigue party, was engaged in placing the bodies in the common grave. Some of his co-laborers remonstrated with Tom for tramping on the dead with his feet in order to straighten out their rigid limbs. This rough son of the "Emerald Isle" straightened up and cast a look of contempt at his more feeling comrades and said: "Hot, hot, mon! and what did ye's come down here for, then, if it weren't to put down the rebels? Faith, an' it's more my thin' traitors I'd like to be puttin' down this same way. May the saints save us, but I would. Now h'ys, hand me in that long yellow-haired one next," and the solemn work proceeded.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

The Jamestown Exposition.

King Edward is thinking about coming to America for a visit. The English newspaper that enjoys the personal favor and countenance of the throne urges him to do so. The London Daily Telegraph, the relations of which with the king have always been cordial, admits there are some obstacles in the way, but insists that such a visit would be of great benefit to the progress of civilization and perpetual international amity. It believes sincerely that the visit ought to be made and probably will be made. It is well known that the British king does not care a straw for precedent where it interferes with progress.

The royal itinerary will include the Jamestown Exposition near Norfolk, Washington, New York and Canada. It is peculiarly fitting that England's second monarch should witness the commemoration of the founding of English speaking America under a charter granted by an English king.

With regard to the visit of the German Emperor we have the word of an eminent writer on political subjects who is in close relations with the Imperial Foreign Office.

Herr Albrecht Wirth, of Munich, one of the most distinguished professors of the Bavarian University, has contributed a signed article to the Tag on the possibility of President Roosevelt and Emperor William exchanging visits. Dr. Wirth is not only a noted writer on political affairs but his connections with the Imperial Foreign Office are very close and as a consequence his suggestions are not only interesting but in a way may be taken as semi-official.

The topic of events has forced America to the position of a world power and the character and attainments of President Roosevelt have done much to increase the prestige of the United States abroad.

His interest in the Jamestown Exposition has been unwavering, twice he has made it the subject of a section in his message to Congress, and he has always expressed himself as cordially in sympathy with the movement to celebrate the birth of the nation. In fact he has gone to the extent of saying that the foundation of Jamestown is an event "which must be celebrated by the American people as a whole."

At no time could the Emperor's visit be such a compliment to Mr. Roosevelt personally or to the American people as on the occasion of the Ter-Centennial celebration, and it is certain that at no other time could the Kaiser's coming have such an influence in creating and cementing international friendship.

The ships of civilization will be anchored in Hampton Roads and the armies of the world will be encamped and regiments from all the world's countries will be encamped on the shore. The visit therefore would be as eventful as could be desired and as eventful as could be conjured by any wizard of the pen.

BEACON LIGHTS.

By Lucy K. Flannery.

Who has not seen a lighthouse? when you visit the seashore and come down to the harbors where are great cities, commercial centers whose "ships do business in great water" or when you travel in steamers on the Great Lakes or up and down broad navigable rivers at night, you will see shining from high, lonely towers from promontories, from islets far out at sea, bright red and yellow lights, across the dark billows, warning the sailors of rocks and shoals.

Dear readers of the Citizen (in your province as you journey through life to hang out a beacon light.

What a beautiful custom was that among the Scottish fishermen of placing lights in the window at night for the fishermen, out in boats at sea! The loved absent ones cheered by this token of love hastened home where warmth and welcome awaited them. There are always sorrows to soothe and tears to dry. Though the priest and the Levite still pass by "on the other side," the beacon light held out by the Good Samaritan has shone down through time for more than thirteen centuries and will shine till "Time shall be no more."

One night I came to a little hamlet among the hills where "Nature and Art their stores outpoured" with a lavish hand. Surely, I thought, here are no evidence of man's weakness or woman's folly. Above me heaven's beacons shone with a calm radiance. From every home lights were gleaming. There were church spires pointing upward, beacons for the soul; school bells ringing while groups of happy children moved onward at the command of the teachers, beacons of knowledge! How consecrated were these homes. There was music, glad

Who desires the best Business in Berea?

I have a piece of property that is well worth the price I ask for it—say nothing about the business that I can place you in.

I have for sale the Berea Produce House and lot on Depot street. This lot is 100 feet front and 300 feet long; the buildings consist of a Produce House, two story dwelling, and barn. This property is well worth the money I ask for it. The business is the most promising of any business in Berea from the fact that it is a specialty without competition.

The business that is being done shows a profit of two thousand dollars per year clear receipts. What has been done can be done again. Any one desiring this property should call at once on,

J. P. BICKNELL,

Real Estate Agent.

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect, Jan. 1, 1906

Going North Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea 3:38 a. m.
Arrive Richmond 4:10 a. m.
Arrive Paris 5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati 7:50 a. m.

Going North Train 2, Daily
Leave Berea 1:24 p. m.
Arrive Richmond 2:00 p. m.
Arrive Paris 3:30 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati 6:10 p. m.

Going South Train 3, Daily
Leave Berea 1:24 p. m.
Arrive Knoxville 3:10 p. m.

Going South Train 1, Daily
Leave Berea 12:25 a. m.
Arrive Knoxville 3:30 a. m.

EQUIPMENT: Trains numbers 2 and 3 carry Pullman and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions. Trains numbers 1 and 4 carry Pullman vestibule sleeping cars and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent

FEELING LIVER-ISH This Morning?
TAKE
THE FORD'S Black-Draught
Stops Indigestion—Constipation
25¢
AT ALL DRUGGISTS
A Gentle Laxative And Appetizer

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES
Including Blind Bleeding Protruding Piles. Drug gists are authorized to refund money if FAVORABLE results fail to cure in 14 days. 50¢

ALL CHILDREN

at birth inherit a predisposition to bodily ill and ailments—more or less serious. The stomach and bowels are the most prolific sources of ill health. They are the hotbeds of disease, and because less attention is given them, more evil can be traced directly to them than to any other organs of the body.

Where there is the least indication of trouble or you are feeling out of sorts,

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

should be taken at once. It is the best preparation for the stomach and bowels. If they are all out of order, it will eradicate the trouble, tone up the parts and restore them to their natural condition. DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN communicates itself to the whole system and its beneficial and curative effects are pronounced and instantly experienced. It will keep you in good health.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN can be obtained in both dollar and half-dollar sizes from all druggists.

Your money will be refunded if it does not benefit you.

Your postal card request will bring by return mail our new booklet, "DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP OF PEPSIN" and free sample to those who have never tried this wonderful remedy. Write for it today.

PEPSIN SYRUP CO.

Monticello, Illinois

For Sale by S. E. WELCH, Jr.
BEREA, KY.

How to Keep Cool During the Hot Weather

By G. ELLIOTT FLINT,
Physical Instructor and Author.



HOW to keep cool is a vexed question these days. We have worried, hurried and excited ourselves vainly during the past few months; let us now take things easier. We shall then be cool, or, at least, much cooler.

But how shall we not worry? Simply, don't.

Don't hurry. Rise early, thus giving yourself ample time to dress, and, when you go out, walk leisurely. If you miss a car, wait coolly for the next one, which will carry you to your destination only a few minutes later. The hurrying habit is more heating than the alcohol habit.

Don't get excited. If you do you will feel literally "hot around the collar." If you are angry and wish to make the other fellow "hot," you will do this most effectually by keeping cool.

Don't study the thermometer, for your temperature is likely to rise with the mercury.

Wear loose fitting clothes, easy around the neck, and a light-weight straw hat. Women, if they must wear corsets, should affect only the light, flexible kind. In view of the recent agitation against the so-called peck-a-boos waists, I dare not recommend them. The most I can advise is that they be neither wholly nor wholly fully—between and between.

Our diet in hot weather should be light and nutritious. No stimulating drinks should be taken in the hot season; lemonade may be, but the best drink is cool water, with meals, between meals, and before retiring at night. A large quantity of water and sufficient fruit will keep the bowels open, remove waste also through other channels, and cool the body through radiation. The deleterious effect on the system of alcohol, particularly in torrid times, is well known. Most cases of prostration and sunstroke can be attributed indirectly to this cause.

Effect of Acting Impassioned Love Scenes

By SARAH BERNHARDT.

women to analyze the various emotional expressions of their beings the same as they would study the technique of a painter or an architect.

As for me, I have never endeavored to reduce to a scientific formula the emotions which move us.

I have been asked if I think the repeated interpretation of emotional and impassioned roles eventually has an effect upon the everyday life of an actress. We must remember that first of all an actress is a woman, and while she is portraying a certain sort of emotion, she is but portraying in dramatic art what might be possible in her own character if placed in the same situation off the stage.

It is true the great dramatic artist lives the part she is playing—she becomes the character so thoroughly that she forgets entirely that other self which carries on its life without the theater walls.

When I see Duse or Margaret Anglu or any great actress I do not ask: "Does she really feel those emotions in her private life?" It is carrying analysis too far. I do not think that people who are capable of analyzing their emotions feel them so intensely. There is a subtle difference between the portrayed emotion on the stage and what it would be in the actress' real life. While we weep real tears and feel sincere emotions it is through forgetfulness of our real selves, but not total elimination of our personality.

The ridiculousness of thinking that an actress is entirely swayed in her private life by the role she portrays is shown by the fact that the great artist is not limited to one line of acting. The strongest statement I could make on the effect of acting on the emotions is that no woman who interprets the roles that call forth the great play of emotions can remain a cold and impassive creature—that is, if she is an artist with a soul.

Vacation Privileges for All Classes

By THOMAS B. FITZPATRICK.

It has its foundation and being in the evolution of industrial conditions and in the relation which these bear to the human system. A hundred years ago the mode of traveling was by means of the old-fashioned stage coach; to-day it is replaced by the "lightning express," moving at the rate of 60 miles an hour. Contrast for a moment the mental and physical strain of the drivers of the two.

But the railroad engineer, the chauffeur on the automobile, the mechanic at the lathe, the spinner at the loom, and the operative at the sewing machine, are not the only ones subjected to this increased draft upon their nervous powers. Those engaged in professional, mercantile and banking pursuits feel the strain as well. Therefore, shorter hours of labor have gradually been introduced, and the vacation has become in principle a thoroughly recognized institution.

I, for one, would like to see it become universally so in practice. If we give the salesman, bookkeeper or packer in our employ a vacation, there is no reason why the same principle should not apply to the good people who cook our meals and work in our houses or stables. This latter class, constantly employed at our homes in occupations for our greater comfort, are the last who should be forgotten when arranging for vacations.

It may be said that this is reasoning from an ethical standpoint. Granted so. Surely humanitarian considerations are not to be ignored in the discussion of a subject of this kind. It has its practical side also. As a result of the improved devices in all classes of machinery

and their capabilities for increased production, it is plain to see that the needs of the community do not require the long hours formerly followed.

STAND BY TARIFF.

DECLARATION OF THE LEAGUE OF REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

Dingley Law Upheld as the Best Ever Enacted—Benefits It Has Conferred on the Whole People.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the tariff plank of the platform adopted by the Republican National League at the Golden Jubilee convention in Philadelphia. It is the only platform that can be called the official utterance of the Republican party of the entire union for 1906. It was framed by a committee representing every state and territory and adopted by a unanimous rising vote without the least dissent by any delegate from any plank. We are permitted to give a brief account of the history of the making of the platform by the chairman of the subcommittee to whom was intrusted the task. First let us present the tariff plank in full.

"We stand for that progress which has come through adequate, universal and equitable protection to every section, every class and every industry.

"The protection that has developed and maintained a home market of such magnitude as to be no longer compared with that of any other single nation, but measured only by those of the entire world combined.

"The protection that also without sacrifice of any portion of this splendid home market has gained for us more of the world's markets than we possess by any other nation on earth, no matter how cheap its labor or how free its so-called raw material—a foreign trade gained in part through recourse to the methods of all other manufacturing nations. In sometimes meeting competition by ruling world prices, but without reducing in the least degree American wages, which remain the same in manufactures for export and domestic sales.

"The protection that has raised our labor and standard of living to a higher plane by far than can be found elsewhere the world over.

"We endorse the sentiment of William McKinley, that the principle of a protective tariff is sacred, but that schedules should be changed when conditions of industry, commerce and finance demand—and not till then.

"We emphasize the results of the operation of the Dingley tariff, which is giving us a surplus of revenue; unparalleled activity in our factories, forests and mines; profitable prices for the products of our farms; greater bank clearings and relatively less failures than ever before; a continually larger volume of employment at higher wages, resulting in unprecedented consumption of not only the necessities, but comforts, conveniences and luxuries of life, augmented without larger savings and investments than have previously been recorded in our history. We believe that these year-after-year record breaking results justify us in declaring that the Dingley law is the most just, equitable and perfect tariff law ever enacted, and a more perfect law than, under present conditions, we could get in its place with the inevitable disturbance to business, which should be avoided as long as possible."

On assending, as soon as organized and a subcommittee was selected, its chairman presented his views and found every member of the committee in entire accord. "You cannot make the tariff plank too strong," said a delegate, and this assertion was greeted with cries of "that's right," and applause from all. When the platform was read to the entire committee there was the same endorsement. When it was presented to the convention it was adopted by a unanimous rising vote, and its author, Francis Curtis, of Massachusetts, was called to the platform and given an ovation.

Now, let us see what these representatives of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 members of the Republican clubs all over the United States announce as their tariff doctrine.

First, they declare their allegiance to the "protection that has been adequate, universal and equitable to every section, every class and every industry."

They then call attention to our home market, "no longer compared with that of a single nation, but measured only by the markets of the entire world combined."

Not only that, but a greater portion of the world's markets has been gained than is possessed by any other nation, "no matter how cheap its labor or how free its raw material."

And then it is openly and frankly claimed that we do sometimes meet foreign competition by recourse to the methods of other nations in sales at ruling world prices, "but without reducing in the least degree American wages, which remain the same in manufactures for export and domestic sales."

There are no equivocations, no platitudes, no generalities, no compromises in this Philadelphia platform. It is an open, honest, bold declaration, and it has the signed endorsement of every member of the committee on resolutions and the rising and verbal endorsement of every delegate in the convention.

A Condition of Unrest.

It is true that there is "a wonderful unrest all over the country"—everybody is working and times are good, thanks to the Republican tariff—but it is scarcely accurate to say that this unrest "demands a complete return to old-fashioned democracy." Never was a more jocosely thing said in earnest.—Jersey City Journal.

BRYAN ON TARIFF PLATFORM

Undoubtedly That Will Be the Democratic Position in 1906—Duty of Republicans.

The Democrats of the country are preparing to go wild over William Jennings Bryan. Every leading Democrat in the country, excepting Grover Cleveland, is now for Bryan. Henry Watterson is in line, ex-Gov. Francis Pickens, of Missouri, is the "original Bryan man" at the present time. At the Indiana Democratic convention a Bryan picture was unveiled and the Democrats shouted themselves hoarse. Col. Bryan will undoubtedly be the Democratic nominee in 1906. The issue will be the tariff. Bryan was elected to congress, the first time, on the tariff issue. His first fame came as the result of a great free trade speech which he made in congress. He captured his associate Democrats and they bore him in triumph out of the house on their shoulders. It is believed that Bryan will not talk about the money question in 1906, but will attempt to charge the tariff with being responsible for all the trusts, combines and monopolies then in existence. Bryan is so smart that he will be able to make a wonderful campaign in favor of cutting down the import duties for the purpose of introducing foreign competition. He will advocate the doctrine so ably advocated by Gov. Albert B. Cummins and Judge S. F. Prouty, of this city. What Gov. Cummins and Judge Prouty will do when Bryan goes on the stump for their doctrines no one can predict. And what they will do in case the Republicans nominate a stand-patter against Bryan no one can now foretell. Possibly the year 1906 will see the break up of the old parties. Possibly every tariff reform Republican in the northwest may vote for Bryan as against the protectionist who will be named by the Republicans. It is already evident that the Republican nominee in 1906 must stand for protection and the prosperity which protection has brought. If all the Republicans in Iowa who believe in reducing the tariff should join with the Bryan Democrats, Bryan would carry the state. Will they do it? Time alone will tell.—Des Moines Capital.

Farmers Are Beneficiaries.

Among farmers one does not hear the demand for tariff revision that was heard the last time there was an agitation for reduction of tariff. That was in 1890-92. The Farmers' Alliance at that time voiced the demand and politicians took up the cry for the purpose of riding into office on the crest of the popular wave. The result was that there was a change and the farmer got the worst of the deal. At this time the politicians lend the demand for revision. They must have an issue and have to fan life into the old revision idea, thinking that the farmers will tumble all over themselves for the benefit of the politicians. But they don't enthrone very hard. Of course, a Democratic farmer enthusiast, but he does it because of his party principles. Republican farmers recognize that they are the beneficiaries of the sound economic system maintained by the Republican party.—Slayton (Minn.) Gazette.

Out of Evil Good Has Come.

The Washington Post sees trouble ahead for the Democratic party in the event that this year's elections should change the political complexion of the house of representatives:

"But the rabid free traders will keep up their life clamor for what they should know is impossible. And if their party comes in in 1906 they are not unlikely to render impossible a Democratic victory in 1908."

Chiefly because of free trade folly in clamoring for the impossible the country has been governed by the party of protection for more than 45 years, excepting only a brief period of two years—1893-'94. So long as free trade folly persists in denouncing protection as robbery the chances are excellent that the country will continue to be governed in the interest of prosperity. When the Democratic party ceases to antagonize protection it will be possible to take the tariff out of politics, but not until then.

Ten Years Ago.

Thanks to Providence and the protective tariff on wool, the New Mexican sheep growers are so far enjoying the best season ever had in the history of that industry in the territory. Properly translated this means that they should be grateful to Providence and the Republican party of the nation.

Lest they forget, the New Mexican desires to call to their minds that ten years ago ewes sold for from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per head; lambs from 75 cents to \$1 per head, and wool at from 7 to 9 cents per pound in sunny New Mexico, while during 1905 and 1906, under Republican administration and with favorable natural conditions, ewes were sold and are selling at from \$4 to \$5 each; lambs brought and bring from \$2.50 to \$3 per head, and wool ranged and ranges from 19 cents to 24 cents per pound, according to grade. In 1896 Grover Cleveland was president.—Albuquerque Citizen.

Benefit in President's Travels.

President Roosevelt is the best traveled president the country has ever had so far as knowledge of his own country is concerned. He has visited every state in the union and obtained knowledge of the problems of every section of the country. This information has often stood him in good stead in recommending legislation. The public should take this into account in making up their judgment about the propriety of the president's traveling fund.

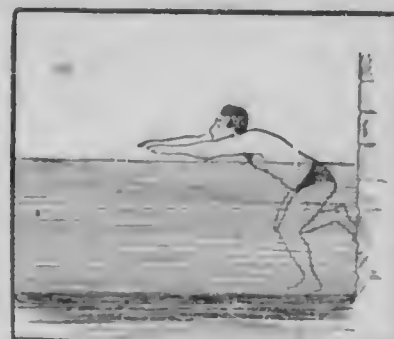


LITTLE MEN and Little WOMEN.

How to Swim Correctly

Instructions for Boys and Girls Who Care to Learn Without Professional Teacher.

Stand up to the waist in water; then brace the right foot against a wall, or any solid object; bent knees leaning forward; arms stretched out to their full length in front; thumbs touching each other; palms paralleled with water. Now push off, straightening the body so as to lie face downward, skimming the top of the water. Be careful to do this toward dry land, or in the direction of shallow water. Repeat this as often as you are inclined, en-



THE START.

desiring to increase the push off to a distance of six or eight yards. Hold your breath while lying face downward on the water. Go through the movements perseveringly, for it will take the novice some time before he can master these motions absolutely, says Meyers, the swimming instructor of the Missouri Athletic Club.

Be particular to keep your body extended to its full length, heels together, toes drawn upward. This is a lesson in creating confidence, because it will show you that your upper body



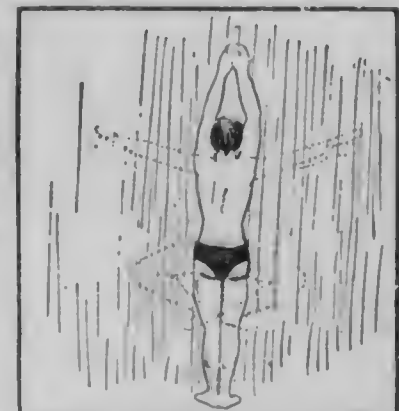
AT FULL LENGTH.

will not sink, although your legs will slowly do so.

The Leg Movement.—From a stretched position draw the legs up to position marked 3; then kick sideways as far as possible, bringing the legs together again as in the first position. Repeat the movement slowly but deliberately, and with some force, in one, two, three time measure. After three self-lessons, each spent separately, at the legs and arms movements, try the same together. As you advance from lesson to lesson it will become less tiresome. You will not only enjoy the tonic effect of the cool bath, but the

movements of the arms and legs, together with the enforced deep breathing, will greatly improve your bodily functions.

If you are anxious to swim, have a



THE LEG MOVEMENT.

friend accompany you to be of assistance to you in acquiring the art, as well as for safety's sake. Let him support you, as illustrated. Bring your hands, thumbs touching each other, about three inches below the surface, in front of your chin. Head and mouth are now above the water. Deliberately thrust your hands out in front of you, and with outstretched arms describe a quarter circle sideways and downward to about two feet below the surface. Fingers must be held together and



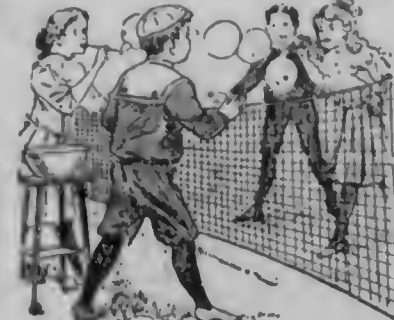
THE PROPER WAY OF ASSISTING.

scopelike pressed against the water in their movements. The thumbs must be about two inches lower in the water than the fingers. This sideways and downward movement of your arms has a double object of propelling the body forward and upward. Repeat this until tired, and until you have learned to breathe regularly with each stroke of the arms. Do not attempt any leg movements until you have thoroughly mastered the arm movement correctly. Be patient—the most apt pupil under the best instructor, rarely learns to swim correctly in less than ten lessons.

Soap Bubble Contest.

A Delightful Pastime for Some of the Summer Days When Playing with Your Friends.

Outdoor sports form the chief pleasure of the fine summer days, and one of the most delightful and picturesque diversions is a soap-bubble contest on a tennis court or a lawn. This sport is productive of much fun if the party is divided, with one-half the number of boys and girls on each side of the net. A table should be placed on each side, near at hand, and on it should be a large bowl of soapy water, with a tablespoonful of glycerine added, as this adds to the



THE GAME IN PROGRESS.

beauty of the bubbles and makes them last longer. Clay pipes should be provided for the players, and they should be tied with ribbons denoting the respective sides.

The girls make the bubbles and the boys blow them over the net, and also try to prevent their opponents' bubbles from coming over the net into their court. Each bubble that

floats over the net counts 15 points for the side from which it came, and, of course, the side scoring highest within a given time wins.

Pretty prizes for this sport would be a basket of tiny bouquets of summer flowers for the winning side.

A bubble game may also be played on a long table placed on the lawn and covered with a woolen cloth. Ribbon-bound wickets should be placed at intervals, and the players, divided into two sides, take turns, by sides, in trying to blow the bubbles through the wickets.

Each player blows three different bubbles for a turn, and scores five points for every wicket passed. If the first bubble is blown through the first wicket, the second bubble is to be blown from there, the player trying to blow it through the second wicket; and the third bubble is blown from where the second bubble passed.

If, however, the first bubble breaks before passing the first wicket, the second bubble must try for that goal before it can pass the second.

This is very entertaining sport, and it may be varied by offering a series of prizes, as follows: For the biggest bubble, for the bubble with the most brilliant hues, for the greatest number blown from one pipe, or for the longest chain of bubbles.

For the chain of bubbles, a wooden pipe is used in the shape of a mallet, the head of which is a hollow tube like the stem.

In prize contests, the players will find it pleasant to try in pairs, the two pipes having colored ribbons alike, and each player finding his or her partner by matching the ribbons.

Favorite Card Game of Japanese.

A game popular with both grown people and children in Japan is played as follows:

One hundred well-known proverbs are selected, each divided into two parts, each part printed on a separate card. The host has the hundred first halves while he reads aloud, one by one. The hundred second halves are dealt to the other players, who place their hands upward upon the "Tatami," or thick mat of rich straw on which they sit. As the first half of any proverb is read, the holder of the second half throws it out, or, if he sees it unnoticed among his neighbors, seizes it and gives him one of his own. The player who is first "out" wins. It is a very simple game, but

it affords a great deal of amusement to the players, for the quick-sighted and keen-witted are constantly seizing the ends of their duller and slower neighbors. This leads to much laughter and good-natured teasing.

The Sacred Tooth.

In a recent lecture in New York an American traveler told of a sacred tooth in India, which for 2,400 years had been an object of worship and for which \$250,000 had been refused. "In hundreds of other shrines in India," he said, "the teeth of human beings are worshipped by Hindus, who above all, value good teeth as the reward of good ancestry and of eternal vigilance in the care of the body."

T. B. Fitzpatrick.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY.

July 31.—Claude Fortune and wife of Hamilton, Ohio, have been visiting Mrs. Fortune's father, John Plinckum. Mary Jackson is in Berea to attend the Fair.—Lawrence Garrett is in Lexington this week.—Ora Powell is very low with consumption, in Dr. Gibson's Infirmary at Richmond.—Fannie Jackson is visiting in Richmond.—Davis Munday of Kings-ton was in Richmond Thursday on business.—Ledford Creekmore of Mote is teaching school at Log Cabin and having good success.—Mr. Creekmore of Richmond, formerly of Mote is not expected to live.

HICKORY PLAINS

July 27.—Mrs. Dan Maupin and daughters Lizzie and Ida visited her daughter Mrs. May Ponder in Gar-rard this week. Mrs. Ponder's little daughter Ethel has been very sick with brain fever but is better now.—A Baptist Sunday school has been organized at this place with good attendance, meeting every Sunday evening at 3 o'clock with Mrs. John Bales, Miss Click and Mrs. Ellen Abner as teachers.—Will Pritchett and Mag-gie Adams spent Sunday with Mary and Kire Rowlett at Whites' Station.—Mrs. W. E. Harris, daughter Ola and son Willie spent Wednes-day with Mrs. Lizzie Cornelison.—Mrs. Dina Johnson was the guest of Mrs. Mary Burdette Wednesday evening.—This vicinity lost one of its most charming girls last week when Albert Baker of Indianapolis, Ind. came to claim his bride, Bertha John-son. Her parents Mr. and Mrs. John-son, gave a social Saturday evening in her honor. The young couple left Sunday for their future Indiana home with the kindest wishes of their many friends following them.—Mr. and Mrs. Eli Cornelison Jr. will make their home in Paris, Ky. after the Berea Fair.

JACKSON COUNTY.

DRIFT ROCK.

July 30.—We have been having some fine summer showers and violent storms in this part of the country. Some of the farmers say corn crops look to be damaged con-siderably.—Turner Kelly and J. K. Baker made a business trip to Berea last week and spent a day or two with friends.—Harve Parsons of Lan-caster, has been visiting friends and relatives at this place for a few days.—The people of this community are extending a warm hand shake to Rev. Eli Ball and wife of Indiana, who are visiting friends and relatives at this place.—James Begley and Ben Ever-sole left a few days ago for the north looking for a location. Success to you boys.—Columbus Cox of Berea, made a business trip to this place last week.—Our carpenter, I. T. Alcorn is on Red Lick this week erecting new houses for P. G. Logsdon.—Charley the little son of Edward Richardson is quite ill with fever.—Mrs. Frank Still was found dead in bed at her home 16th inst.—Russell and John Young left Saturday for Hamilton, O.—The chipmunks are making our forest covered hills echo to the sound of their cross tie axes.—Rev. J. W. Parsons failed to fill his regular ap-pointment here Saturday and Sunday. Rev. Eli Ball preached in his place.—Alfred Moore who is teaching at Sand Springs, spent Saturday and Sunday at this place.—Our school is progressing nicely under the efficient charge of Prof. J. E. Spurlman, who says the way to have straight trees is to straighten them while they are young.

KERRY KNOL

July 29.—We are having plenty of rain now and it has destroyed much of the oat crop.—Mina Jones visited Dr. Baker's Saturday and had a good time eating apples.—Myrtle Click and sister Bessie spent a few hours with Mina Jones Sunday evening and report a fine time.—Chas. Hirt has bought a fine farm near Richmond Pike for \$3,000.—John Abner has bought three head of hogs for Chas. Hirt for \$10.—Lillie Hirt was the guest of Mr. Neely's family Wednesday night and had a fine time.—Mrs. Nan Jones was the guest of Mr. L. Williams' family, Sunday.—Rufus Dean whose death was reported in last week's Citizen was buried Saturday, July 21st, at the graveyard on the hill at the head of Howsley's Fork. He was the son of Isaac Dean and a grand son of I. A. Lane. He was in his 19th year and was a noble-hearted young man who had many friends. We have great sympathy for his broken hearted parents and bereaved family.

July 22.—Farmers are pleased with the recent rain, which was so much needed, although it interfered with their harvesting.—Several of this vicinity attended the Fair at Richmond last week.—The school at

Long Branch was opened July 10, by Ollie Hatfield.—Powell school is beginning nicely with Anna Powell as teacher.—The school at this place will open July 23. The interest shown by the patrons and the anxiety of the children are enough to en-courage any teacher.—On reaching the spot selected for the picnic, the Sunday School class was pleasantly surprised on Sunday morning, July 15, to learn that some of the citizens had been kind enough to go and clear off the grounds, felling small trees and arranging a number of seats sufficient to accommodate all the ladies present. At noon the caves were explored by the young folks, while the older people visited together. The Sunday School owes its gratitude not only to the gentle-men who prepared the grounds, but to the women who furnished such a bountiful basket dinner, and also to the children who behaved so nicely.—Arrangements are being made for a box supper in the near future, the proceeds of which will be used for the purpose of papering the church house. We expect to have music, vocal and instrumental, reading, recitations and a speech. Everybody invited.—Quite a number of the people around here are looking for-ward to the revival which will be held by Rev. Jas. Parsons at the Baptist church in August.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

GARRARD

July 28.—A severe storm passed over this section last Monday dam-aging corn considerably.—Delaney Bolin is visiting relatives on Limons Creek at this writing.—Several of our Citizens are going into the log-ging business this fall.—Bony Calla-han, is having a new frame residence erected. Sam Clark and Joe Estep are the carpenters.—Will Huff is visiting relatives in Leslie county this week.—Meredithe Reynolds, of Eversole, was here last Wednesday.—Fayette Garrett visited J. L. Gabbard last Sunday.—Lucy Reynolds, of Eversole visited her sister, Mrs. Emma Cole last Tuesday.—Mrs. Susie Garrett, visited Mrs. Joley F. Gabbard last Wednesday.—Jocie and Lizzie Reynolds of this place visited relatives on Cow Creek last Saturday and Sunday.—Elisha Frost of Rice-town who has been sick for over month and half with typhoid is improving at this writing.—Bill Marshall and family, who went to Ohio not long ago have returned home.—Hon. D. C. Edwards, the present Congressman from this, the eleventh District of Kentucky spoke at Booneville, Wednesday. He is a candidate for re-election, and a resident of London.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

BOONE

July 30.—The firm of Lambert & Coyle are invoicing their goods to dissolve partnership, J. B. Coyle going out of the firm.—S. B. McClure has accepted a position on the L. & E. Railway, near Lexington as section foreman. He will start for that point Tuesday.—Harry Bowman and his mother, of Livingston, visited friends here last week.—J. B. Coyle is planning to go to Hamilton, Ohio, on a business trip next week, and he will probably make it his future home.—J. H. Chastee of Climax is visit-ing his parents of this place.—Basil VanWinkle and wife of Lexington are visiting J. L. Taylor and family.—Mrs. J. W. Kirby who was bitten by an insect two weeks ago is some better now.—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Lambert will move to Saylor the first of August.

ROCKFORD

July 30.—Will Stephens and wife visited J. E. McGuire Sunday.—Seh-ron Croucher went to Berea Monday on business.—Annie McGuire visited Recie Todd Sunday night.—Ella E. Lake visited home folks near Berea Saturday and Sunday.—May and Recie Todd and H. E. Bullen visited Mrs. R. D. Cook Sunday.—Bertha Rich entertained quite a number of young people at her home Saturday night. All seemed to have a fine time.—Misses Nora and Benny Rich of Clay City, Ky., are visiting re-latives near here, this week.—Thomas Linville of this place who has been working near Livingston visited his parents Wm. Linville and wife Satur-day and Sunday.

SCAFFOLD CREEK PIKE.

July 24.—C. A. Gum of Chiles-burgh, Ky., was in Berea Saturday last on business. He visited his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Laihart, while here and took the train for home Sunday morning. Wm. Mer-rill, a tenant of Mr. Laihart is quite ill with rheumatism and does not improve.—John Hoskins is cut-ting his hay this week. It seems to be very good.—S. Q. Laihart the civil war veteran claims to have the prettiest wife and the oldest pumpkin

in the state of Kentucky. The pumpkin was grown in 1905 and is of large size with no defects as yet.—Samuel Burrell says he has the finest crop of corn on Scaffold Creek Pike.—Wm. Rose is hauling logs for Mr. Hill.—John Williams claims to have picked more blackberries than anyone else on the pike.—Henry Jones is moving to the Henry Wil-liams Farm today.

EVERGREEN.

July 31.—The protracted meeting at Pine Grove will be continued another week by Rev. Kitchen and D. B. Clemmons of Green Brier.—W. S. Hefland stayed at J. W. Jones' Thursday night, and at Edward Lake's Friday.—J. R. Callahan gave a party to quite a number of young folks Saturday night; all report a fine time.—General Martin's wife fell down in the waters of Hooten last Sunday while on the way to Pul Gabbard's and if Frank Sparks had not been close by he would have drowned.—Nannie Gabbard and Polly McCollum of Indian Creek, visited J. R. Callahan Saturday and Sunday.—Fred Lake of Hooten visited home folks on Horse Lick recently.—Archie Bundy and wife are moving back from Clay county to their old home, just across the street from R. F. Jones.—Green Lake and Green McCollum have been doing some big trading.—Ben Drew gave L. B. Martin a hundred cross ties for a watch.

The Rockcastle County Fair will be held August 15th, 16th and 17th at Broadhead. The officers of the Fair hope to make this, their eleventh annual exhibition the best in the history of the Association, and hope to be well supported by interest and attendance, throughout the county.

ILLINOIS NEWS.

NOKOMIS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

July 24.—We had a nice rain here Saturday which was badly needed.—People here are about through harvesting.—A. L. McGuire has returned home from Tuscola, Ill.—Mike Riley was killed in the coal bank Saturday at 12 o'clock by a premature explosion in the mine.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McGuire visited Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Phillips Sunday.—Our Sunday school is progressing nicely at Nokomis.—The bachelors' picnic will be held in August.—The Fair will also be held in August.—Mr. and Mrs. James Cassidy visited Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Phillips.—Mrs. E. Phillips entertained quite a num-ber of young ladies Sunday night.

TUSCOLA, DOUGLAS COUNTY.

July 23.—We are having some real warm weather.—The farmers here have begun to harvest their oats which are lighter this year than usual.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Martin drove through Bourbon Sunday.—Sallie Ledford visited Mrs. Elrah Hackett, Saturday.—Tuscola gives a band con-cert every Thursday night, and all seem to enjoy it as it draws a large crowd.—Nellie Martin visited at Mrs. B. T. Martin's, Sunday.—Hattie and Ruby Penceck will visit at Sullivan this week.—What has become of the Double Lick correspondent we would like to hear from there.

Instructions to Correspondents.

In spelling proper names, name of persons or places, write plainly. We can guess at other things, but we don't like to guess at names.

Try to get your correspondence in by Tuesday night, or by Wednesday noon at latest, still if something im-portant has happened, we want it even if you can't get it to us before Thursday.

We reserve the right to alter or to leave out anything that we consider too personal or not of sufficient in-terest for the majority of our readers.

We want correspondence from all parts of the country. Let us know what is happening in your locality.

Sign your name to every letter you send us. We will not publish your name unless you consent to it, but must know who has written the communication.

A Vicious Lambkin.

"Returning from a busy reconnois-sance," says a veteran officer, "I was about to join my brother officers at the questionable feast known as 'McClie-lan pie'—a bit of salt junk between two iron biscuits. At this moment my nostrils were assailed by an odor that made my mouth water. Sternly re-pressing a barbaric tendency which I felt was unbecoming to me, I summoned to my tent the soldier who appeared to be a ringleader in the business of roast-ing a lamb whole before a large fire of stolen fence rails.

"Where did you get that lamb? I demanded in tones as hoarse as my youthful throat could manage.

"Near the outpost picket, sir."

"Don't you know that general orders forbid pilfering?"

"Yes, sir," replied my abashed cap-tain, "but then you see, sir, I couldn't help it."

"What do you mean? I demanded still more sternly. The soldier—a hand-some young fellow—looked up with ill concealed mirth, mingled with depreca-tion, and then replied:

"The lamb bit me, sir, and I killed it in self defense!"—Atlanta Constitu-tution.

SLAUGHTER PLANTS BEING OVERHAULED

MANY ESTABLISHMENTS ALTER-
ING HOUSES TO CONFORM
WITH NEW MEAT RULES

REGULATIONS WELL RECEIVED BY TRADE

Secretary Wilson Says Abattoirs That Are Not Inspected or Fall to Have Label by October First Will Be Closed.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Secretary Wilson returned to the department of agriculture Tuesday after a short trip to Richmond, Va., where he inspec-ted the plant of a meat extract estab-lishment. The secretary stated that the meat inspection regulations had been well received by the packers and the trade generally. The sec-retary stated that most of the large and some small establishments throughout the country were putting their houses in order for the new dis-pensation, but that many small estab-lishments had so far failed even to apply for inspection, although the de-partment has advertised the fact that such places must have inspection or go out of interstate or foreign trade.

Importance of Label Not Realized. "Many slaughterers of food animals and preparers of meat food products which enter into interstate or foreign trade have apparently not realized that unless they have federal inspec-tion and the legal label by October 1 their interstate and foreign trade will be closed," added Secretary Wil-son.

Representatives of the various rail-road systems of the country have been in consultation with the sec-retary, and it is believed that the de-partment of agriculture that plans have been adopted which will effectually prevent the interstate or foreign transportation of uninspected meat.

"It is not the desire to evade the law which causes certain dealers and firms to fail to arrange for inspec-tion," said the secretary. "It is rather a failure to grasp the fact that the law applies to all food products into which meat enters in whole or in part. Why, we had one firm which thought the law would not affect them because they put out a compound lard composed of lard and cottonseed oil. We told that firm that unless they had the government inspection and the government label the product could not be sold in interstate or for-eign trade after October 1 next. We told them further that the govern-ment label would show that their prod-uct contained cottonseed oil."

Canned Pork and Beans. The secretary was asked if such products as canned pork and beans and mince-meat would be barred from in-terstate trade unless their preparation was supervised by federal inspectors, and his answer was emphatically in the affirmative.

The meat inspection law provides that no false or deceptive labels shall be used, and from the statements of Secretary Wilson it is gathered that hereafter the American people will know what is in the can if they take the trouble to read the label.

ROOSEVELT IS OUT OF THE RACE

President Will Not Accept Republican Nomination for Third Term.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 1.—A positive an-nouncement from President Roosevelt that he will not be a candidate for the third term was made Monday in a let-ter addressed to Mrs. L. A. Kinney, of Peoria, by Secretary William Loch for President Roosevelt. The text of the letter follows:

"Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 26.—Dear Madam: Your letter of recent date has been received and I thank you in the president's behalf for calling at-tention to the enclosed clipping. I would say, however, that the president has nothing to add to the statement issued on the night of the election in 1904. His decision as announced at that time is irrevocable."

This expression from President Roosevelt was called forth by an editorial in the Peoria Herald-Transcript which was called to the attention of the president through Mrs. Kinney, wife of a prominent Peoria politician. The editorial was in the form of an appeal to the president to accept the third term.

Piping All Hands to the Pole. The new balloon to reach the pole is shaped like a sign.

So "puffing" it is strong enough. Should carry it afar.

"But," say the folk who love a joke, "The chances are 'twill end in smoke."

Well, let the straph for the trip be like a pipe in form.

With a supply of good "returns" to bring it back through storm and stress and help its gallant crew to take of things a birdseye view.

—London Truth.

BARGAINS

Meal.....65c per bushel
Granulated Sugar.....5c per lb.
Flour.....40c to 60c per sack
Best Bacon.....11c per lb.
Salt.....60c per 100 lbs.
Good Coffee.....12 1/2c and 15c per lb.

All other goods at the lowest pos-sible prices.

M. D. SETTLE,
Big Hill, Ky.

WHO SAID GROCERIES

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he's the man to talk with.

20 pounds Granulated Sugar.....	\$1.00
Try a Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth.....	.65
White Rose Flour, per Sack.....	.60
12 Pint Cups.....	.20
Best Rubbers for Fruit Jars, per Dozen.....	.05
Best Fruit Jar Caps, per Dozen.....	.25

All kinds of Fruit Jars and everything right at

Logsdon's Up-to-Date Grocery Store

Annual Personally Conducted Niagara Falls Excursion

C. H. & D.
In connection with the
P. M. & Wabash R. R.
SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1906
\$7 Round Trip
FROM CINCINNATI

Tickets Good 12 Days Returning.
Tickets good going and returning all rail or at option of passengers will be honored in either direction be-tween Detroit and Buffalo on the D. & B. Steamship Company's boats. For folder containing general infor-mation regarding time of trains, rates, etc., call on any C. H. & D. Agent, or address,
W. B. CALLOWAY,
General Passenger Agent,
Cincinnati, O.

New Potatoes!

For new potatoes call on C. M. Canfield, City phone 21.

KEEP CLEAN

and get your clothes cleaned and pressed by
J. C. BURNAM
The West End Barber Shop. Phone 67
50c a suit is all it will cost you.

FOR SALE.

A few good Jacks. Will sell or exchange for other property. J. W. HERNDON, 3 miles from Berea on the Richmond Pike.

HOUSES TO RENT.

Berea College has a few desirable houses to rent in Berea, some of them with barn and garden.
Inquire of the Treasurer any week day, 9:45 to 12 a. m. or 3 to 4 p. m.

Bargains in Tickets via Rock Island

TO COLORADO
Very low round trip rates all summer. Special reductions September 23 to 29 inclusive.

TO CALIFORNIA
Very low round trip rates all summer. Special reductions September 3 to 14 inclusive. One way "Colonist" tickets will be on sale September 15 to October 31.

TO HOT SPRINGS, ARK.
Very low round trip rates all summer.

Illustrated Booklets and Full Information Regarding Rates, Routes, Etc., on Request

Rock Island System

GEO. H. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt., Little Rock, Ark.	H. I. MCGUIRE, Dist. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.
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A Painless Cure of Curable Pain

Never resign yourself to suffer pain. Women's pains are curable. They are the sign of dangerous conditions of the female organs, which should be promptly attended to or dangerous results will follow.

Wine of Cardui

IT COMES TO WOMAN'S RELIEF

whenever she suffers from any of woman's billing and weakening pains. It not only compels the pains to stop, but it follows up and drives out the cause of the pains, which prevents them from coming back.

It makes you well. Try it.
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